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LONDON, SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1908.

Publishing Offices.
Advertising ..

MILFORD LANE,
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STRAND, W.C.

TELEGRAMS.

BOMB OUTRAGE.

TWO KILLED IN NEW YORK.

TERrible PANIC.

DANGER IN LISBON.

REGIMENTS UNDER ARMS.

TALK OF REVOLUTION.

Lisbon, Saturday.—The general situation in Portugal at the present moment is extremely disquieting, despite official assurances of calm. Monarchical repressions, having as their object the prevention of the entry into Parliament of too great a number of Republican candidates, are anticipated, and it is to be feared that should these anticipations be fulfilled grave developments and further bloodshed will follow. The mounted police charged the demonstrators and drove them along, whereupon the women started singing the "Marseillaise." The crowd was a good humoured one on the whole, and offered but little resistance, but the matter became serious when sympathiser with the unemployed threw a bomb, killing two persons and injuring several others.—Reuter.

New York, Saturday.—During a meeting of the unemployed in Union-square this afternoon an unknown person threw an infernal machine into the midst of the crowd. It exploded with a tremendous report, scattering the people in all directions, and during the subsequent confusion the man, who is believed to be an anarchist, escaped down a side street. It was soon seen that a number of persons were either dead or injured, and when medical help arrived two were found to be dead, while several others had sustained severe injuries. They were conveyed to a hospital, and a search for the bomb thrower is being actively prosecuted.—Central News.

Bomb-Thrower Killed.
A later Central News telegram says: It now transpires that the thrower of the bomb did not, as was first stated, escape in the confusion, but was killed by the explosion which ensued. The body has been identified by the police as that of a Russian Jew named Silverstein, and a close investigation is ascertained the officials that the man carrying the bomb in a valise, he deceased evidently intended it for some nefarious purpose, probably to use against the police who were congregated in large numbers in Union-square, but his intention was frustrated by the machine having been dropped accidentally.

New York, Saturday.—Two police and a civilian were killed in Union-square this afternoon during a riot which broke out as the result of an unemployed demonstration. The riot had been ordered to prevent unemployed from parading the streets, and whilst they were trying to disperse the crowd some one threw a bomb, with the result stated.—Central News.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE.

GAOL DESTROYED; ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

Mexico City, Saturday.—Senor Flores, Governor of Guerrero, who is here, received an official message last night stating that although a number of buildings at Chilapa have been levelled to the ground, there have been no casualties. There are, however, great fissures in the streets and the fields. The gaol at Ometepec has been destroyed, and 30 prisoners have escaped. Later advice indicates that Chilapa has to a large extent been destroyed, although there has been no loss of life. A telegram to the "Imperial" says: "Chilapa has been shaken to the earth and reduced to ashes."—Reuter

FIGHT IN A TRAMCAR.

NEGRO DANGEROUSLY SHOT BY A CONGRESSMAN.

New York, Saturday.—A drunken negro, who created a disturbance in a street car at Washington yesterday, was remonstrated with by Congressman Heflin, of Alabama. The man immediately made a savage attack on Mr. Heflin, who, in self-defence, drew a revolver and fired twice, wounding the negro severely and slightly injuring a white passenger. The force of the explosion broke the windows of neighbouring buildings, and how police escaped unhurt is miraculous. The crowd fled in indescribable confusion.

Dead and Wounded.
New York, Saturday (Later).—After the police had dispersed the crowd, most of the people slunk down the neighbouring side streets and the ring died out. Little knots of men, however, remained, but these also retreated before further police charges. When the police, posing that the demonstration was completely broken up, withdrew in a seat, and as a squad of 50 police now near him, produced a bomb in his coat. The bomb exploded from his hand, and striking the ground exploded, blowing him and man near him to pieces. The force of the explosion broke the windows of neighbouring buildings, and how police escaped unhurt is miraculous. The crowd fled in indescribable confusion.

THE U.S. AND VENEZUELA.
New York, Saturday.—The situation as regards the dispute between the United States and Venezuela remains practically unchanged, but the general opinion now seems to be that the United States Government will not carry matters so far as to declare war. It is suggested to-day that the administration is seeking power to force Venezuela to accede to the American proposals not by recourse to war, but by the somewhat novel method of levying a special three per cent. duty on all American exports to Venezuela, at the same time entirely prohibiting imports from that country. It remains to be seen whether this method of tariff warfare will receive the sanction of the authorities.—Central News.

ROYALTY IN THE PARK.

Yesterday.—Queen Alexandra and her sister, the Empress Maria Feodorovna, did not go out until the afternoon, when they took an airing in the Park. They were to have dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne last night, but, on account of the death of the Duke of Devonshire, the engagement was cancelled.—Reuter.

CHASING A THIEF.

Naples, Saturday.—Miss Mabel Sykes, a London girl, had her purse snatched by a pickpocket here yesterday. The thief, however, was seized and handed over to the police by Miss Sykes's father, who quickly ran after him amid the cheers of the spectators.—Reuter.

DESTRUCTORS IN COLLISION.
St. Petersburg, Saturday.—A vessel from Léban states that while the torpedo division of the Baltic squadron, which was being inspected by Admiral Skrjodoff, was going through the Suez Canal, the destroyer "Zembla" (steaming at full speed) ran into the destroyer "Minsk" (steaming at full speed), being required to stop.

GERMAN EMPEROR IN ITALY.
Venice, Saturday.—The German Emperor and Empress went to a big garden exercise round the town this morning. Prince August and Prince Victor went for a walk. The latter, party returned to lunch on board the "Hohenzollern." In the afternoon the Emperor inspected the Italian ship "Ferruccio" (a military vessel) being repaired and saluting them.—Reuter.

CLIFF MURDER.

MAGUIRE AGAIN CHARGED.

SENSATION IN COURT.

WITNESS RETRACTS HER EVIDENCE.

Francis Maguire was again brought before the mayor and other magistrates at Bournemouth yesterday, charged with the wilful murder of Miss Emma Sherriff. Prisoner, on the former day, was accommodated with a seat in the dock, and appeared quite cool and collected.—Mr. Lewis, step-daughter of prisoner's landlady in London, who said that when she saw him enter the house in Denbigh-st. about midnight on the Tuesday night he was wearing a three-quarter length dark overcoat, with dark clothes and a black bowler hat. Replying to Mr. Alabaster, for the defence, she said these were the clothes he usually wore.

An Anonymous Letter.

Mr. Alabaster asked permission to recall for cross-examination Mrs. Nutter Scott, who had identified Maguire as the man she saw in a tramcar at Southbourne between eight and half-past on the Tuesday night. He mentioned that since the last hearing he had received an anonymous letter from a man who had suggested that he had been mistaken for prisoner on the occasion in question.—Mr. Lewis objected to statements which could not be proved.

Mr. Alabaster said he had no intention of attacking witness in any way. When his turn came he would call a witness who saw accused in London at a time which made it almost impossible that Mrs. Nutter Scott could be correct.—Mr. Lewis did not object to anything which the Bench would thought would befit the course of justice, and Mrs. Scott was accordingly recalled. She immediately caused some sensation by stating that before being questioned she wished to make a voluntary statement. She wished to withdraw that part of her evidence in which she stated that she posted a letter on the Tuesday night, and that she noticed that the box had not been cleared. She posted no letter on that evening.

Saw the Body and Left It.

W.M. Michael Seeley, who, in February, was a clerk in the Christchurch branch of the Wiltshire and Dorset Bank, said on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 19th, the day before the body was found, he was walking on the cliffs at Southbourne, when, on stepping on to a bank, he saw what appeared to be a woman lying face downwards apparently asleep. He took no further notice.—The next witness called was Tom Tarrant, a signaller at Christchurch Station. He said on Tuesday, Feb. 18, the 4.50 p.m. down train from Waterloo arrived at Christchurch at 7.31 p.m., and the 7.30 p.m. from Weymouth to Waterloo that evening left Christchurch at 8.30 p.m. Christchurch Station was the most convenient for Southbourne, as the train passed the station. A signaller at Bournemouth Central said the 4.10 train from Waterloo arrived at Bournemouth Central at 7.30, and the 5.15 train at 7.32.—Noel Hart, assistant manager, Salisbury Hotel, Bournemouth, said he saw prisoner in the hotel billiard-room on Wednesday night, Feb. 18, when prisoner said he had lost a young lady who was a friend of his mother's, and that he had been to her house and found it locked up and the blinds drawn, and he had given information to the police. He did not seem to show any emotion.

Prisoner and the Police.

P.C. McPherson said prisoner called at Boscombe Police Station between four and five o'clock on the Wednesday afternoon, and said, "I hear you have the report of an accident?"

Witness promised to make inquiries, and prisoner gave his name as Maguire and his address as the Salutation Hotel, adding that he had to return to London to attend a sale next day. Witness added that prisoner appeared to be nervous and upset. He handed witness his London address next morning.—P.C. Ayres, who was police officer on the spot

STOP PRESS.

THE HOP DUMPING.

GREAT MEETINGS OF PROTEST.

IMPORT DUTY DEMANDED.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Canterbury, in the heart of the East Kent hop growing district, was yesterday the scene of a great demonstration in support of the hop growers' demand for an import duty upon foreign hops. In addition to a large assemblage of market folk, a great host of farm labourers and hop pickers from the country around flocked into the city, and the procession from the Corn Exchange was a very imposing one. At the head was carried a large banner bearing the words:

"English hop pickers demand an import duty of forty shillings on all foreign hops."

A band of instrumentalists led the way.

Imposing Procession.

Then came a long procession of agricultural labourers and hop-pickers interspersed with a number of farm-wagons filled with workmen, their wives and children. Passing up the main thoroughfare of the city, they came to a halt outside the Corn Exchange, and a start was made with the sash-making from three wagons stationed at intervals, the ear of different portions of the immense gathering thus being reached. The most enthusiastic prevailed. The respective chairmen were Mr. R. G. Masted, Mr. E. Le May, and Mr. E. Denyer.

Death of a Dying Industry.

—Mr. R. G. Masted, one of the oldest hop-growers in Kent, spoke from the centre wagon. He commenced by asking those assembled if they had come to witness the death of a dying industry, or to raise it to its natural state.

He spoke of the following day when hop-pickers demand an import duty of forty shillings on all foreign hops.

Memorial Service at Westminister.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, was crowded yesterday morning when a memorial service for the late Duke was held. Every section of both Houses of Parliament, foreign representatives, and others.

A picturequely element was the presence of some half-dozens proctors' men—or "bulldogs," as they are more familiarly called—from Cambridge University, of which the late Duke was Chancellor.

The King was represented by Lord Knollys, Queen Alexandra by the Hon. Sidney Greville, and the King and Queen of Norway by Sir Henry Knollys; while the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Henry of Battenberg, and the Duchess of Argyll also sent representatives.

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A Simple Service.

The service was simple and deeply impressive. It consisted in a psalm (Domine Refugium), and a couple of hymns ("O God, our help in ages past" and "Abide with me"), all devoutly rendered by the full choir of St. Margaret's.

At the commencement of the service, the anthem, "O rest in the Lord" was played by the organist, and at the close Chopin's Funeral March. The Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced the Benediction.

Eastbourne's Grief.

A crowded memorial service for the late Duke of Devonshire was held at the Eastbourne Parish Church, the Corporation and magistrates, the Eastbourne College Cadets, and representatives of the volunteers and public bodies attending. The Duke's private orchestra played Chopin's Funeral March. A memorial service was also held at St. Peter's Church. Business was suspended during the time of the funeral.

THE PREMIER.

The following bulletin was issued yesterday:

There is little change to report in the Prime Minister's condition. He has had a good night, and there is no further marked loss of strength.

R. W. BURSTON, M.D.

—There was a continuous stream of callers at 10, Downing-st., yesterday, a large number of the attending at the memorial service for the late Duke of Devonshire, held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, calling after the service. Among the callers were the Lord Chancellor, the Greek Minister, Lord and Lady Tweedmouth, the Master of Elibank, and Lord Robert Cecil.

KING AND FINANCER MEET.

Rome, Saturday.—King Victor Emmanuel to-day received in private audience Mr. J. P. Morgan, and discussed with him the financial situation in the United States and the coming Presidential election.—Reuter.

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are the pride of their parents, and may be so reared by the use of that old and well-tried friend of over 50 years' standing.

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STRAND, W.C.

and that every single hop merchant

was in sympathy with that meeting there that day, and he added that the brewers were also practically unanimously with them in that matter. In speaking of the great unfairness of the present system, he said it was well known in the borough that 2,000 to 2,500 tons of hops had been imported during the last month, which meant £200,000 or £250,000 out of the English hop trade's pocket.—(Shane.)

Other speakers included Mr. B. P. Boorman (a prominent Radical), Mr. Oscar Gridley, Mr. E. Le May, and Mr. G. Mount. The resolution was enthusiastically carried, "Rule Britannia" and the National Anthem being subsequently sung.

MIDLAND PROTEST.

An indignant meeting of the Hereford and Worcester Hop Growers' Association was held at Worcester yesterday to protest against what was described as the dumping of an enormous quantity of American hops, which are due to arrive in this country in a few days, and it was resolved to call the attention of the Government to the matter as an argument against the fiscal laws. It was stated that American hops are being offered at 18s. 6d. to 25s. per cwt., or less than half the English price.

L.C.C. ESTIMATES.

MUNICIPAL REFORMERS SAVE £1,500,000.

The Finance Committee of the L.C.C. have prepared a report submitting estimates of capital expenditure for the financial year 1908-9. In the course of their report the committee say:

Expert has shown that the estimates of capital expenditure framed by the committees in past years have invariably proved to be much in excess of the actual requirements. We have from time to time made representations to committees on this point, and in the case of some committees controlling large expenditure the estimates of the past three or four years have been drawn more closely to the actual requirements. There is, no doubt, considerable difficulty in calculating the rate of expenditure upon large works of construction or improvement, as many

CONTINGENCIES MAY ARISE tending to delay the progress of the works, but, as far as possible, we have endeavoured to make allowance for such contingencies. In considering in detail the estimates put forward by the various committees it appeared to us that there were certain committees whose estimates were likely to prove to be in excess of the probable amount of their expenditure, having regard to the general consideration to which they have been in communication with these committees, with the result that they have consented to the reduction of their estimates by substantial sums. We have not found it possible further to reduce the estimates in detail, but, judging by the experience of the past, we do not think it likely that the same will be the case in the following year.

That this meeting of hop pickers and agricultural labourers held at Canterbury views with alarm the continuous and serious reduction of the English hop acre, and calls upon the Government to take immediate action to save the industry by putting a 40s. duty upon all imported hops, and to make some arrangement for employment and a breathing space

CORRESPONDENCE.

Questions requiring to be answered the same week must be sent to the office of "The People," 100, Strand, W.C. by TUESDAY morning. Valuations, whether of coins, books or other property, are not given. Letters to the editor are not read, and are not returned. Legal "Household,"—Madame.—Sporting or other questions, given below, will be answered in full, and the names of the persons, with and address of the questioner in all cases, but not for publication when a name de-plume is appropriate. When a name de-plume is appropriate, names are given. No answer will be given through the post, even though stamps are enclosed. Letters will be returned unless the address of the questioner is given. Letters containing drawings, notes, or drawings, notes will be destroyed. Copies of short articles should be kept by their authors. We do not undertake to pay compensation for any liability for loss that may be incurred. Requests for names should be addressed to "Household."

The People.
CORRESPONDENCE COUPON.
No. 1,381.—Mar. 29, 1908.

This must be cut out and forwarded with any question.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICES to contain the following particulars only: Name of missing person, how long since last heard of, relationship to applicant, name and address of applicant (not necessary to give name and address of person lost), and for over one year at least. 3. Notices must come direct from relatives. 4. Repetition will be avoided.

NOTICE.—(Bleeding.—) If you have exercised ownership and paid rates and taxes on it for over 12 years.

NOTICE.—(Household.) We fear you have no remedy.

NOTICE.—(Lost.—) I have lost my dog.

NOTICE.—(Lost.—) I

THE FEAST OF VENGEANCE

By KIT DEALTRY.

Author of "The Fatal Kiss," "Sin of Silence," "The Cipher Skull," &c.

CHAPTER VI. (Continued).

Mrs. Despard's gaze was fixed on the floor. Dolores watched her, leaning forward a little and listening intently.

"Twenty years ago," said Mrs. Despard, "I was a girl about the time you are now—a happy, light-hearted girl without a shadow in my life. My father owned a big cattle ranch in New South Wales, and recently there had come on the scene an English boy whom my father had taken into his employ. Before he had been with us a year, he and I had fallen in love with each other, but my father did not like him, and refused his consent to our marriage. I married him secretly. A few months later the birth of a child—a daughter—revealed our secret, and my husband and I and our baby were turned out, my father refusing to give us."

"That child was me!" said Dolores.

"Yes," said her mother. "It was you. Well—we went to Sydney, and sooner had we arrived there than we came to my husband that his father had died leaving him all his money; and he at once proposed to return to his English home. To my astonishment, he refused to allow me to accompany him. He had already repented of his hasty marriage, despite the fact that I was a good and devoted wife; and all entreaties on my part were useless."

"But," interrupted Dolores, "do you mean to say that your husband—my father—deserted us?"

"Yes, he left us, promising to send for us before the year was out. That promise he never kept, and meanwhile I had to work like a slave to get food to keep you and myself alive—or my father would have nothing to say to me."

"Oh, but no man could be so cruel to a good wife and his first-born," cried the girl. "Surely something must have happened to him. Perhaps he died before he reached England."

"No—he lived. But wait. To continue—At the end of the year my father died, leaving me a message of pardon and a hundred pounds."

"That money I used in coming to England, my one object being to find my husband and force him to acknowledge us both. For years I searched in vain. I had so little money, and that little I worked so hard for; and with-out means, one can do nothing!"

"And you had me to provide for poor mother!"

"You began to grow quickly," went on Mrs. Despard, "and there was your education to think of. And the years slipped by without bringing me any nearer my object—though not for a day did I forget it! Well, in order to send you to a good boarding school where you could not witness my struggles, nor have any of the shadows of my life upon you, I slaved day and night."

"And I never realised what I was costing you!" cried the girl.

"I did not mean that you should," said the mother gently. "My aim was to give you a bright, happy girlhood, and I believe I succeeded."

"But all the while you were suffering."

"I was working. I had scarcely time to think. All my days were spent in the offices at which I did book-keeping and typewriting, and evenings—here she paused.

"What did you do in the evenings?" asked Dolores.

Mrs. Despard looked up.

"Child," she said, "did you ever hear anyone speak of a palmist named 'Mystérieuse'?"

"Mystérieuse? Yes, mother. Only a few days ago some one said what my mother was that 'Mystérieuse' had away. Wasn't she the palmist whom everybody engaged the season on last?"

"But what had this palmist to do with you, mother?"

"Everything," answered Mrs. Despard. "I was 'Mystérieuse'."

"You!" Dolores stared at her.

"I made a lot of money that season," continued the woman, "and you recollect, it was that year I sent you to the finishing school at Brighton."

"And for me you became a fortune-teller! Mother, what put that idea into your head?" queried the girl.

"The knowledge that if I could become a society-palmist and get engaged at big receptions, hundreds of people would pass nightly before my eyes," said Mrs. Despard. "I knew that it would give me a bigger chance than I had ever had—to find the man who had played the traitor to his innocent wife and child."

"And did you succeed?"

"Yes, I did!" she cried.

"One night when I was 'telling palms' in a little tent at the Duchess of Bolton's moonlight garden-party, he was brought to me to have his palm told. I recognised him at once. But, of course, he did not know me—or I was disguised and veiled."

"And what happened?" asked the girl breathlessly.

"I told him his palm quietly. I told him what his early past had been. I foretold the trouble that was coming to him. And still he did not guess. But he was afraid—horribly afraid. I remember him turning to the woman who had brought him in. This 'Mystérieuse' is positively *unanny!*" he said; and he hurried out as soon as he could."

"Without dreaming that he had spoken to his own wife—after eighteen years. What a situation!" exclaimed Dolores. "Go on, mother. What did you do then?"

"I did inquire," said Mrs. Despard, "and found that he had taken up the legal profession and become a lawyer without questioning

what I might do with it. And with this I was to pay Mosenbroke, and neither you nor anyone would be the wiser."

"And Jacob Mosenbroke agreed?"

"Yes. It was all arranged by the Spring. He did the financing. I found Lady Syman an impudent lady of title who was willing to present you at Court for a hundred guineas; and everything seemed to go splendidly. You were a great success. We were invited everywhere in the belief that I was the widow of an Australian millionaire. You had admirers by the score, and before the season was out you received two magnificent proposals, neither of which, I might add, in its place came a determination to avenge our wrongs in another way."

"In what way?"

"I will tell you. Here was this man, respected, famous, rich, talked of everywhere, and moving among the highest circles of the land. And here were you and I, the poor despised wife and child whom he had deserted years ago, because he did not think them good enough to take into his new life. If I had gone to him then,

famous counsel; also that he had recently been given a baronetcy, and that he was very wealthy. But I had no longer any wish to make him acknowledge us. Dolores. That was done, and in its place came a determination to avenge our wrongs in another way."

"Until when?"

"Until then?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Despard. "But he knew and suffered—all the time though no word was spoken between us until—until—"

Dolores looked at her.

"Until when?" she asked.

"Until Jacob Mosenbroke began to repent of his gamble," was the bitter-spoken reply. "He wanted you for himself, and you refused him. He threatened me with exposure. All London, he said, should know that the brilliant Mrs. Despard was 'Mystérieuse' the palmist, and that he had paid all the bills since she had given up working for her living. Then came the climax. He gave me twenty-four hours. In that time I was to raise the £3,500 I owed him, or force you to marry him."

She paused. Dolores sat silent, staring before her.

Presently Mrs. Despard went on.

"I could not force you to marry him," she said. "I felt I would rather die than see you his wife. And in my despair I went to my husband."

"My father!" exclaimed the girl, starting quickly.

"Yes. For the first time since I had told his pain at the Duchess of Bolton's party I spoke to him. There was very little said, but when I left I had his cheque for £3,500, and that same day—yesterday—I paid Jacob Mosenbroke back. Last night I saw my husband again. We had made an appointment. He came to me here. He made a proposal—that I should give you up to him and I—see you again. I refused. I told him the time had come when he should acknowledge his wife and child to the world. He said he would never acknowledge me as his wife—unless he had the means to prove the marriage null and void—that he could, if he chose, prove that you were not his child. It was then that I lost my temper, and—oh! I needn't go on—I needn't go on!"

She broke down suddenly and began to weep.

Dolores had risen. There was a veritable panic in her eyes.

"Mother," she cried hoarsely, "tell me my father's name."

No answer came from Mrs. Despard.

Dolores grasped her arm.

"Was it Sir Gavin Tregaskis?" she asked. "Was it Sir Gavin Tregaskis?"

"Yes," moaned the woman. "It was."

"Sir Gavin! And you—you—"

"I killed him!" said Mrs. Despard in a stifled voice.

A few minutes of silence, broken only by the woman's intermittent sobs.

Then Dolores' hands went up once more to her burning head.

"And Jacob Mosenbroke knows all!" she said with a cry.

"He doesn't know that Sir Gavin was my husband and your father," said Mrs. Despard. "He knows nothing except that—that I was the cause of his death."

There was another long silence. Mrs. Despard lifted her face and saw Dolores standing like a figure of stone, looking fixedly out of the open window into the night.

"What are you thinking?" she faltered.

"I am wondering," said Dolores in a low, hoarse voice, "what Jacob Mosenbroke has done with—with my father's body."

CHAPTER VII.

Everyone was talking of the strange disappearance of Sir Gavin Tregaskis.

It was now Saturday, and nothing had been heard of the famous counsel since the Wednesday evening.

Various people had seen Sir Gavin at the gaming rooms that night, and one or two had witnessed him leave the Casino at about eleven o'clock. But what had become of him after that no one seemed to know.

On this Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Tregaskis, Sir Gavin's aunt, a grey-haired, aristocratic, but penurious old lady, who for years had managed the baronet's business affairs, was interviewing a detective from Scotland Yard for whom she had telephoned on Thursday.

She received him at Sir Gavin's villa, which occupied a prominent position on the shore at Beauville—a beautiful place with gardens and avenues of orange trees, and verandas sheltered from the sun by climbing roses and honeysuckles, which made the house look like a floral bower.

"Yes, it is a most extraordinary thing," Mrs. Tregaskis said, "and that there is something sinister in this absence of my nephew I have not the slightest doubt."

John Anderson, one of Scotland Yard's smartest "shadowers," a middle-aged man of spare figure and clean-shaven face, took out a pocket-book and prepared to make notes.

"When did you last see Sir Gavin?" he questioned.

"At nine o'clock on Wednesday night," replied the old lady. "He dined with me, then drove over to Monte Carlo in his car."

"Was anyone with him?"

"Only François—his chauffeur. François says his master went to the Casino, and then told him to return home. He also said he would not require the car to come back for him that he would take the train."

"Had he done that on any previous occasion?"

"Oh, yes. It is not an unusual thing for him to do. My nephew is very considerate to his servants, and if he thought he was likely to be late, he would not keep François up."

"But what security did you give?" she faltered.

"None," replied the woman. "None but my written undertaking that I would do my best to prevent your marrying any but a man who would give you handsome settlements. There was a risk, of course, but an enterprising person like Jacob Mosenbroke, he did not seem to great one after he had seen you. I know you would give me any money I asked out of your dowry without questioning."

"I did inquire," said Mrs. Despard, "and found that he had taken up the legal profession and become a lawyer without questioning

what I might do with it. And with this I was to pay Mosenbroke, and neither you nor anyone would be the wiser."

"And Jacob Mosenbroke agreed?"

"Yes. It was all arranged by the Spring. He did the financing. I found Lady Syman an impudent lady of title who was willing to present you at Court for a hundred guineas; and everything seemed to go splendidly. You were a great success. We were invited everywhere in the belief that I was the widow of an Australian millionaire. You had admirers by the score, and before the season was out you received two magnificent proposals, neither of which, I might add, in its place came a determination to avenge our wrongs in another way."

"In what way?"

"I will tell you. Here was this man, respected, famous, rich, talked of everywhere, and moving among the highest circles of the land. And here were you and I, the poor despised wife and child whom he had deserted years ago, because he did not think them good enough to take into his new life. If I had gone to him then,

famous counsel; also that he had recently been given a baronetcy, and that he was very wealthy. But I had no longer any wish to make him acknowledge us. Dolores. That was done, and in its place came a determination to avenge our wrongs in another way."

"Until when?"

"Until then?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Despard. "But he knew and suffered—all the time though no word was spoken between us until—until—"

Dolores looked at her.

"Until when?" she asked.

"Until Jacob Mosenbroke began to repent of his gamble," was the bitter-spoken reply. "He wanted you for himself, and you refused him. He threatened me with exposure. All London, he said, should know that the brilliant Mrs. Despard was 'Mystérieuse' the palmist, and that he had paid all the bills since she had given up working for her living. Then came the climax. He gave me twenty-four hours. In that time I was to raise the £3,500 I owed him, or force you to marry him."

She paused. Dolores sat silent, staring before her.

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A CLEAN SWEEP

RADICAL ROUT AT PECKHAM.

A POPULAR VICTORY.

MAJORITY OF 2494 FOR THE UNIONIST.

Peckham did its duty nobly. It sounded the death knell of the Licensing and Education Bills, and also of the Government responsible for them. It declared in a whole-hearted manner for Fiscal Reform. The result of the poll was declared as follows:

Mr. H. C. Gooch (U.) 6,870

Mr. T. Gantrey (R.) 4,476

Unionist majority... 2,494

Unionist gain. At the General Election the figures were: Clarke (R.), 1,903; Banbury (U.), 3,564. Radical majority, 2,339.

The result of this record election was declared from the Camberwell Town Hall, in the presence of the greatest crowd that has ever gathered in Peckham, and is the most splendid victory that has been achieved at any by-election of recent years. Mr. Gooch, the victor, throughout his campaign, found the greatest interest displayed in Tariff Reform, and his declaration that he is "a whole-hearted supporter" of Tariff Reform contributed a great deal towards his victory. This is the first occasion since the general election when Londoners have had an opportunity of expressing their opinion of the policy of the present Government, and now that the metropolis has followed the lead of the country there can be no doubt that the flowing tide of Unionism and Tariff Reform is sweeping away the Government that is built on sand.

The New Member.

The new member is the second son of Mr. C. C. Gooch. He has been associated with South London throughout his business career, being a partner in the banking business to which Mr. Peabody also belonged. He was born on Dec. 7, 1871, and he was at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took honours. Mr. Gooch is a barrister, but he has devoted much time to public affairs. From 1897 to 1904 he represented the district on the School Board, and now sits for Dulwich on the London County Council. He is chairman of the Day Schools Sub-Committee and vice-chairman of the Education Committee of the L.C.C.

A REMARKABLE FORECAST.

Mr. Hunnable, the "candidate" who afforded so much amusement at Jarrold and elsewhere, made a remarkable forecast of the result early on the day of the poll. The figures he gave were:

Gooch 6,873

Gantrey 4,476

Unionist majority... 2,494

CROWNING UNIONIST VOTE

A feature of the by-elections since Mr. Ballou made his Birmingham speech on Nov. 14, which united the Unionist party on a platform of Fiscal Reform, has been the heavy Unionist vote and the capture of apparently impregnable positions of the Liberals. The seats gained have been:-

Cockermouth. South Hereford.

Brigg. Mid-Devon.

Taking all the by-elections since January, 1908, in which there were Liberal and Unionist candidates, and neglecting the Labour vote, the figures show:

U. vote at general election ... 129,933

U. vote at by-elections ... 144,539

U. vote at general election ... 150,744

U. vote at by-elections ... 128,256

Increase in U. vote in 2 years 14,708

Decrease in U. vote for 2 years 22,488

UNFAIR TREATMENT.

A CORONER'S STRICKTSES ON THE N.S.P.C.C.

In the course of an inquest at Westminster concerning the death of a child registered as Kate Emily Bansey, aged three months, Mr. Troutbeck made some severe remarks concerning the way in which a case was presented to the magistrate by the N.S.P.C.C.—Mr. Troutbeck explained that the parents (who were present in court in charge of warders) had been convicted and sentenced by the magistrate for neglect of this child.—Dr. Freyberger said that death was due to failure of the heart while deceased was suffering from wasting in consequence of chronic catarrh of the stomach and bowels. Every change that he observed would be due to the catarrhal condition of the stomach and bowels, which was probably caused by improper feeding.—The coroner, summing up, said he must also refer to the way in which the case against the parents of this child had been presented to the magistrate. He could not help observing that they had a mass of evidence of the greatest importance touching the cause of death which was never presented to the magistrate at all. That was not fair. Death might have been due to improper feeding, but that was not a crime. There was nothing on which it could be definitely said that death was accelerated by criminal neglect on the part of the mother, but it could all be explained by perfectly natural disease. He ought to say that from the experience he had of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children he considered it a very useful society, which did a great work in protecting children from cruelty, but, like every society which often had to prosecute it must remember that the greatest care must be taken to present cases fully, and one could not say that cases were always presented fully. This case was one of very strong doubt.—The jury returned a verdict of natural death, adding a rider that the facts which had been brought out in the inquiry should have been brought to the notice of the magistrate.

TARIFF REFORM.

HOW OUR RIVALS REGARD IT.

GERMANY'S FEARS.

One of the most effective arguments in favour of Tariff Reform is the fear with which Great Britain's most formidable commercial rival in Europe regards the introduction of a new fiscal policy in England. There have been many proofs during the last few years that Germany desires above everything the maintenance of a Free Trade policy in Great Britain. Complaints regarding the Protectionist tendencies of the new English Patent Law have already been made by the Radical "Tageblatt," and now the Conservative "Kreuzzeitung" publishes a bitter denunciation of "this act of hypocrisy of a Liberal Government in practising a Protectionist policy while professing Free Trade principles." The "Kreuzzeitung's" comments are so significant and suggestive, says "The Standard's" Berlin correspondent, that they deserve the widest publicity in England.

Mask of Free Trade.

They are as follows: "England is still regarded as the stronghold of Free Trade. The present Liberal Ministry obtained their victory at the last general election over the Chamberlain Tariff Reformers because they declared themselves to be opponents of Tariff Reform and supporters of the principle of Free Trade. The Ministers of the present Government and also the members of Parliament forming the Government majority are more or less resolute Free Traders. Nevertheless, the Ministry continue to favour Protectionist measures under the mask of Free Trade. Former British Ministers have indulged in similar practices. The whole series of British laws have been Protectionist in effect. If the British Government sincerely held to the obsolete principles of Free Trade they would have hastened the settlement of the tariff war between Germany and Canada. They would have persuaded Canada, as well as Australia, New Zealand, and British South Africa, to abolish the latter's respective differential duties in favour of British products, such differential duties being incompatible with the principles of Free Trade. We have, however, heard nothing of such efforts on the part of the British Government. On the contrary, this Free Trade Government have brought about a new Patent Law, which came into force on Jan. 1. It is already reported from London that several large chemical factories in Germany have opened new factories in England in order to obtain the protection of this new law. In creating this law British Free Traders have deliberately pursued Protectionist aims.

Conspicuous for Hypocrisy.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lloyd-George, a declared Free Trader, stated, in the course of a discussion on the unemployed question, that the new Patent Law would give many thousands of British workmen opportunities of obtaining employment. Manufacturers in Sheffield have made a special demand that every separate article imported into England from foreign countries shall bear the mark of its origin. This would, in many cases, difficult or impossible, and would be a far more effective Protectionist measure than a high duty. We have not yet observed that the Free Trade British Government have rejected this demand. Prince Bismarck had a high respect for individual Englishmen, but he considered that English policy was chiefly conspicuous for its hypocrisy. This new British Patent Law reminds us of this opinion of Prince Bismarck. England continues to pursue a policy of Protection under a Free Trade mask, and she chooses methods of doing which must be described as unfair, in view of the fact that German interests are seriously affected thereby. There are grounds to fear that the hostility between Germany and England will again be intensified if the British do not check their Protectionist tendencies, and if they persist in putting into operation this new Patent Law, which is incompatible with Free Trade and a fair commercial policy."

HAIRDRESSER CHARGED.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING A RUSSIAN GIRL.

CIVIL LIST PENSION WELL EARNED.

MARTYR TO SCIENCE.

STRAND.—The Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P. (U.), creates a vacancy. At the General Election he had a majority of 2,333. The Unionists, despite this huge figure, have determined to contest the seat and Mr. S. J. Gammie, who was defeated by Mr. Crombie in 1906, has been unanimously selected. On the Radical side the choice is stated to lie between ex-Lord Provost Fleming, of Aberdeen, and Capt. Marklin, brother of the Scotch Radical Whip.

NORTH GENERAL ELECTION.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.—Sir A. Campbell-Orde has been adopted as prospective U. candidate.

TYNE-SWALE.—Mr. G. S. Churchill is the prospective U. candidate.

LANCE (Leigh).—Mr. T. Greenall (Miners' Federation) has been adopted as Lab. candidate. The Socialists have already selected Mr. E. Marklin, of Barnsley.

STRAND.—The Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P. (U.), has announced that, for private reasons, he will not seek re-election. This severs a family connection which has existed for 40 years, the late Mr. W. H. Smith, his father, having represented the constituency from 1868 to 1891, when the retiring member succeeded him. It is understood that a candidate whose views on the fiscal question are in accord with the party will be adopted.

NORTHUMBERLAND (Berwick-on-Tweed).—It is stated that Mr. T. H. W. Inskip (U.) will again oppose Sir G. Grey, M.P. (R.).

LAMBETH (Norwood).—A meeting of the local Conservative Club will be held on Tuesday to consider the attitude of Mr. Bowles, M.P., on the Fiscal question. This is not regarded by many of his constituents as satisfactory.

LONDON GRIEVANCES.

It is gradually dawning on London members that London does not get fair play in many ways. A growl is going up on the recent doings of the Water Board. One manufacturer I know who paid £25 to the old company now has to pay £120 for his water to the Board. Then again, London was dithered out of 2s. in the last Education Bill, and now it is proposed under the present Bill to do her out of another 3s. 9d. Some Liberal and Radical London members approached the secretary of the L.U. members' committee with a view to a round-table conference of London members on the subject — "without prejudices to politics!" This is a good idea, and I think such a conference would be very useful.

A COUNT OUT.

"PREHISTORIC POLITICIANS."

Numerous applications having been made for reproductions of the humorous cartoon which appeared in last Sunday's "People" under the above title, readers are informed that the drawing has been reprinted on cards suitable for display by Messrs. Mackie and Co. of 20, Pancras-st., N.W. Copies can be obtained from that firm on the receipt of two pence postage to cover the cost of postage.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

A telegram from Cannes states that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's health continues to improve. He now takes short walks on the promenade, and receives visits from some of the British residents.

NEW RECTOR OF MARYLEBONE.

The King has presented the Rev. W. D. Morrison to the rectory of St. Marylebone, void by the resignation of Rev. F. Barker.

SPEECHES AT A DISCOUNT.

The Royal Academy, at the next

banquet, will ignore a custom that

has been observed for about 100 years.

There are to be no speeches. The

explanation for this development was

given by a Royal Academy official.

"I suppose," he said "that we are

coming into line with the times. We

are quitting speech-making for busi-

ness. The banquet this year will

start at 7.30 instead of 8.0. The Prince

of Wales will be present but will

make no speech. A brief address will

be delivered by the President, but it

will be confined to a review of the

happenings of the art world during

the past year. There will be the toast

of 'The King' and that is all."

HOME RULE.

THE GOVERNMENT IN A FIX.

MR. REDMOND'S MOTION.

The coming week will unquestionably add to the embarrassment of the much harassed Government. The eternal question of Home Rule will come up for discussion. Mr. John Redmond will on Monday move and Dr. Rainy (R.) will second a resolution calling attention to the alleged failure of the present methods of government in Ireland, and declaring that

In the opinion of this House can only be attained by giving to the Irish people the legislative and executive control of all purely Irish affairs.

To this within the last fortnight various Radicals, mostly Imperialists, have put down qualifying amendments, and it was decided at a meeting of the group that in view of the varied nature of these proposals each member should be left to follow his own inclinations in voting.

Unionist Amendment.

Unfortunately for them, however, the Opposition tabled the following official amendment, which will be moved by Earl Percy, which takes precedence of all:-

That inasmuch as the abandonment by the Imperial Parliament of its undivided responsibility both for legislation and administration within the United Kingdom would injure the prosperity of Ireland and imperil the security of Great Britain, this House is unalterably opposed to the creation of an Irish Parliament with a responsible executive.

Now they have to decide between voting for Home Rule, with the Opposition, or of abstaining altogether. Even the attitude of the Government is unknown, although it is believed the Cabinet is in a position of some embarrassment. At the present juncture, it is not quite safe to incur

WEST-END LIFE.

THE CONTINENTAL CASE.

AN EARLIER CLOSING.

When the case against the Hotel Continental came on for hearing this week the defence was withdrawn and a fine of £10 inflicted by the magistrate. It was heard at Greenwich, Wm. Payne, of Lancast.-Seymour-st., N.W., was summoned by Florence Jordan, of Armitage-rd, East Greenwich, who alleged that he was the father of her child.—Defendant was a married man with three children, and his wife was in court carrying an infant. It appeared that the girl Jordan was employed as servant at the place where defendant was working, and she alleged that improprieties took place, resulting in the birth of a boy. She had received a number of

Letters from Defendant, but was not able to call evidence to prove his handwriting.—Mr. Baggallay suggested that defendant should be served with a witness summons, but Payne expressed his willingness to go into the box. He was severely questioned by the magistrate, and declared that the letters referred to were written because the girl had lent him £3s. in all at different times.—His worship pointed out that defendant addressed the girl as "My dear Flo" no fewer than five times in one letter.—Defendant replied that the girl was "very affectionate."—Mr. Baggallay asked what was the meaning of a number of crosses at the end of one of the letters.—Defendant: I suppose they are kisses.—Mr. Baggallay (severely): And do you wish to deny still that you have been intimate with the girl?—Defendant: Yes.

Allegations Against Employer.

—Charlotte Payne, mother of defendant, said the girl told her that she had left her employment because "George" (her employer) followed her several times into her bedroom. Alice Payne, wife of defendant, said the complainant knew that her husband was a married man, and had got her (wife) to mend some blouses for her. Complainant had seen her children, and had brought them presents. She must have urged witness's husband on. Witness did not know about the letters until her husband told her after receiving the summons. He had told her the girl had lent him small sums of money.—Defendant stated, in reply to the magistrate, that he had burned the letters which he received from complainant, because he thought if his wife saw them she might object, and think there was something wrong.—Mr. Baggallay ordered defendant to pay 4s. a week for 14 days.

Wife Bound Over.

—As the parties were leaving the court defendant's wife, addressing complainant, said, "You keep out of my way. I will go for you if I see you."—Mr. Baggallay had the woman brought back, and evidence of the threat having been given by Warrent-officer Bakerwell, asked the woman what she had to say.—Mrs. Payne: I will pay the costs.—Mr. Baggallay: You will have to find two sureties in £10 each to keep the peace for three months; in default, go to prison for 14 days.

King's Bound Over.

—As the parties were leaving the court defendant's wife, addressing complainant, said, "You keep out of my way. I will go for you if I see you."—Mr. Baggallay had the woman brought back, and evidence of the threat having been given by Warrent-officer Bakerwell, asked the woman what she had to say.—Mrs. Payne: I will pay the costs.—Mr. Baggallay: You will have to find two sureties in £10 each to keep the peace for three months; in default, go to prison for 14 days.

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Wife Bound Over.

OUR OMNIBUS.

COMMENTS BY NOTABLE PASSENGERS.

THE CONDUCTOR.

cock-pit, burned down in the reign of James I., when rebuilt was named the Phoenix. For this playhouse in 1682 Charles II. granted an exclusive Royal Patent, continued to this day, to Thomas Killigrew. His company was known as "The King's Servants," ten of whom, styled "Gentlemen of the Great Chamber," had each an annual allowance of 10 yards of scarlet cloth and lace. This theatre lasted on until 1699, when, while under the direction of Sheridan, it was consumed by the devouring element. It was of this fire that the story is recorded about the witty manager who, as he sat sipping his wine in the parlour of the Harp Tavern, opposite the burning house, replied to a boon companion who expressed surprise at his unconcern: "It's hard if a man can't enjoy himself at his own fire-side."

The third playhouse speedily rising from the ruins of the former one is the edifice now partially destroyed. The loss, variously estimated at from £40,000 to £70,000, is covered by policies in several insurance companies and at Lloyds.

It is true, go a good deal further than the topics which have been under debate at Caxton Hall. It embraces the juvenile smoker, the tramp child, boys and girls in reformatory schools, and many things besides. Still, Caxton Hall and St. Stephen's have this in common, that they are trying to check much preventable suffering on the part of the young and the wastage of many young lives.

The facts with which the Conference have dealt are serious enough. There has been during the last half century a decline in the general mortality from 32 to a little over 18 per thousand. There is no corresponding decline in infant mortality, and in some parts of the country, notably in London and Lancashire, it is on the increase. The causes of this disease state of affairs are various, among them being the large number of children born in one room, tenements and the antagonistic influence of factory employment on motherhood. These are economic conditions which can only be redressed by degrees, and even so the remedies will take some finding.

But there is another cause which might surely be attacked, namely the ignorance of housekeeping in which so many young women are brought up. It cannot be entirely met by the institution of Trained Health Visitors, admirable though their work has been in many parts of the country. As Dr. Chadwick, of the Lancashire County Council, pointed out at the conference in a thoroughly practical speech, the mill girls of the north are tired out by their work and have no time to learn housekeeping. These girls get married and, in many instances, bring children into the world without the smallest idea how to feed or take care of them. That is why the infant mortality in Lancashire is so heavy.

The question inevitably arises, why are they not taught these indispensable matters at school. The only answer must be that their time is employed instead on acquiring much useless mathematics and a good deal of superfluous geography. Our system of national education tends to turn out one type of intellect, that of the city clerk, male and female. The result is that these professions are hopelessly overcrowded, while the hours spent at school are practically wasted so far as manual labour and motherhood are concerned. Miss Havisham put the point exactly when she remarked that young women ought not to be instructed after they have become mothers, but before they reach that stage.

THE ACTOR.

It is the very irony of fate, as applied to the Drama, that just as the sudden flare set up against the Censorship of Plays has extinguished itself, a more consuming fire has gone far, though luckily not far enough, to incinerate the great National Theatre in which, more than in any other, plays passing the test of the official Examiner have been produced. Happily, though the stage, with its scenery, dressing rooms, and workshops, has been utterly burnt out, the auditorium is left practically uninjured, either by the conflagration or the hundreds of tons of water poured from 24 fire brigade steamers in subduing the devouring flames at the rear of the proscenium. This means that for all purposes affecting the public the vast house, with its outer walls intact, will, casually speaking, when restored to its normal working condition, show no trace whatever of the seriously destructive damage caused by the blaze. Such a result is a subject for congratulation, wholly due to the wise precaution, taken by the Drury Lane proprietary, prompted by the action of the London County Council, to establish the fire-proof curtain, completely shutting off the auditorium from the rest of the building. How rapid in their fierceness the flames actually were is shown by the fact that, seen by a policeman to burst forth through the roof at 4.30 a.m., by 5.45 a.m. an hour and twelve minutes later the stage and its appurtenances were a confused mass of melted iron girders, charred timbers, dust, and ash.

The idea of arranging for first-class musical festivals in the smaller towns of England seems an excellent one, and ought to promote a love of music amongst a large class of the

community who have hitherto had little or no opportunity of enjoying fine oratorio or orchestral performances.

I paid a flying visit to the Crystal Palace last week to see Miss Dicimus Moore in "The Truth," as I was curious to know how the well-known musical comedy actress and vocalist would acquit herself in an entirely dramatic rôle. I was agreeably surprised at Miss Moore's performance of a most arduous part; she showed depth of feeling and histrioic grace for which her previous appearances as a light opera heroine had not prepared me. I had a reminder of this, though, in Miss Moore's charming rendering of "Mr. Paul Reubens' dainty song," "I Love You, Ma Chère."

Another crusade is threatened against the piano-organ, beloved of grand-boys and the children in the poorer districts of London. I cannot understand why the grinders of these instruments do not confine themselves to the area where they are appreciated. But they will keep venturing on select ground amongst people whose pursuits, or ears, find the itinerary music a torture. This foolishness is likely to cause their final extermination from playing anywhere. I do not object to an occasional piano-organ myself, it seems one of the natural elements in London life; I like, when passing through some of the small streets, to see the urchins dancing to its mechanical measures.

WILL WORKMAN.

A good example of how Free Importers make figures say, what, when fully analysed, they do not say, is shown by our sales and our purchases of carpets. The Free Importer tells us that we sold abroad in 1907 £1,232,000 worth, and only bought from abroad £56,000 worth and consequently were doing good business.

What they don't tell us is that nearly all we bought came from Protected foreign countries, while of what we sold, £516,000 went to Australasia and Canada, £444,000 to other British possessions and neutral foreign countries, and only £172,000 to America. Of the 450,000,000 people of Europe and America, 6,000,000 Canadians took more than twice as much viz., £389,000 worth!

Had we had equal trade in carpets with our Protected rivals, then we should have paid 2,500 more carpet makers £70 a year than were already employed. Had our Australasian and Canadian cousins purchased just as much per head as did the peoples of Europe and America, the £516,000 sent to them would have shrunk to £4,300 and we should have required 4,370 less workers as a consequence. Happily, blood is still thicker than water, and Imperial preference is justified by its fruit.

In connection with the all-too-short boom, there is a fact about coal production that is worth mentioning. In 1905 we produced 236,000,000 tons, of which we consumed 162,000,000 tons and exported 67,000,000 tons. Last year we produced 268,000,000 tons, of which we consumed 183,000,000 tons and exported 85,000,000 tons. Of the 32,000,000 tons increased production only 14,000,000 tons was used in our own industries, 1,000,000 for steamers in the foreign trade and 17,000,000 went to foreign countries. Tariff Reform, by increasing home production, would keep much of this at home.

How unfit the average Socialist is to be trusted with the destiny of a great nation! How utterly regardless he is of the first principle of all progress—liberty of thought and discussion—was illustrated once more, a fortnight ago, at the Bloomsbury Baptist Church, when Mr. Harold Cox, M.P., gave an address. "Why I am not a Socialist" during which he was continually interrupted by these preachers of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." Attempts were made to eject two prominent Socialist orators on account of their disorderly conduct, but their friends prevented it. When the meeting was over they displayed their true colours by booting Mr. Cox, who had to be guarded by a ring of stewards.

The "Labour Leader" in its issue for Jan. 3 last had a realistic article on the Conservative Vans. It was headed "Vanquishing the Vanners" or "A Grapple with the Grannamans," by Ben Gardner. His readers were given the benefit of a tussle between one of the audiences and the gramophone and its operator. It was all so funny! And then comes the funniest part of all. In the February issue of "The Conservative and Unionist," we are told that "at the moment when this vivid word picture was published no gramophone had spoken a word from any of the National Union Vans!"

Another of the blessings of free imports.

Opens this day. A Palace of Footwear. For the sale of American footwear only.

Such is the announcement which met my eye in "The Daily Graphic." The samples illustrated range from 1ds. 9d. to 3s. per pair. Do you wonder, then, that a Wellingborough correspondent, who sends it to me, should say that "we have got out of work and could make and sell same boots at two-thirds the price—but no work means no food?" If these boots were sent to America the duty would vary from 3s. 4d. to 1s. per pair, being 20 per cent. of the value, and we give them free entry! Do you wonder that, while in 1892 we imported £373,000 worth, in 1906 it was £486,000?

True, we exported £1,700,000 in 1892, and £1,957,000 in 1906; but where did we sell them? Well, according to "Trade and Navigation Returns," p. 7, £1,461,000 went to the British Empire, leaving only £496,000 to neutral and Protected markets. Of

course, all our imports come from Protected markets, and thus we lost £32,000 worth of work on the balance, or the work of over 2,400 men at £70 per year. Therefore we see that Mr. Asquith was right when he said "tariff strangling trade," but, unfortunately for us, it is strangling trade.

In 1907, U.S.A. sent us £480,000

worth of hops, duty free, and imposed 2s. 6d. per cwt. on British hops. Other countries sent us £270,000 duty free, and imposed from 5s. to 3s. 6d. per cwt. on hops, with the result that we only sold a paltry £49,000 worth. Germany's duty, imposed here, of 10s. 2d. per cwt., would spoil the difference between success and failure, and would find work for over 7,500 workers.

If my readers desire proof that Tariff will provide more work and therefore more wages—let them note the following: "Brother Jonathan," writing his "Notes from America," tells the readers of "The Sheffield Daily Telegraph," on Feb. 29, that "in consequence of the recent Patent and Designs Act prohibiting the importation of completed machinery made by foreigners who have registered their patents in the United Kingdom, the United Shoe Machinery Co. of the U.S.A. have decided to build a factory in England, rather than forfeit their patent rights, which is the only alternative offered them."

Thus we see that Mr. Lloyd-George's protective legislation is speedily justifying the theory of Tariff Reform by lifting an American industry into England, for the benefit of British workmen and British revenue. Let us hope that this is not the thin end of the wedge, and that Tariff Reformers will drive it home by showing how a reasonable and scientific tariff on foreign manufacturers will, by securing British demands to British producers, compel foreign industries to establish themselves here or forfeit our market to British manufacturers; in either case British workers will obtain more employment, as it is simply a case of "heads we win, tails they lose."

Several of my correspondents are expressing doubt or glee, according to their point of view on Tariff Reform, at some recently issued figures on unemployment in U.S.A. and Germany. The rejected Radical of Colne Valley, for instance, tells us that in December 1907 the unemployed returns for New York was 34.2 per cent., but has not had time to find those for Great Britain, which I may tell him were 6.1 per cent. for the same month. What he does not tell us is that the New York figures include unemployment through "strike, lock-out, sickness, superannuation, and weather," and are only for that great immigrant port, while our figures only include genuine unemployment through lack of work offering, and are for the United Kingdom. We are told "that Berlin (see "Daily News," 17/3/08) had 14.1 per cent. unemployed, against the 6 per cent. for British Free Trade." What we are not told is that in 1907, while the United Kingdom had 42 per 1,000 unemployed, Germany had only 15 per 1,000. And this, after all, is the only fair and honest method of comparison.

The six marmosets which the King promised to present to the Zoological Society arrived there on Tuesday. These form a very desirable addition to the collection, for although the marmoset has been exhibited there on many occasions it is doubtful whether so many have been seen there at once. These animals have for some time been the most frequently imported, is of a tabby colour, with a tuft of white hair in front of the ears.

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The additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens for the week ending March 22 are a varied and very interesting collection, and many are worthy of note. They include:

Mammals: One gorilla, one chimpanzee, one northern lynx, one English wild bull, two caracals, two jaguars, one Yaguarundi cat, one tapir, one duiker, and two black-eared marmosets.

Birds: Two king vultures, two American jabirus, one caracara, one curassow, one black-headed conure, and one great barbet.

Reptiles: Eight puff adders and two Moorish geckoes.

Invertebrates: Twelve East African snails.

OLD IZAAK.

Thames trout fishing begins on Wednesday next, April 1, when, given fair conditions, some of the fish, whose haunts and feeding times have been noted beforehand, are almost sure to fall to the angler's rod. The season nominally lasts until Sept. 11, but from

June onwards the river is always so much disturbed by boats, that comparatively few fish are taken. The trout will only be fished for by spinning, live baiting, or with the fly (an Alexandra for choice), but Thames trout, as a rule, are not fly-feeders, and live baiting nearly always secures the larger fish. Worm-fishing for trout is forbidden by the Conservancy by law.

Thanks largely to the efforts of the Preservation Societies now and in bygone years, the Thames is acknowledged to be the finest free and open river of its kind in the world and its fish will compare favourably as regards size, number, and variety, with those of any free river in the country. Its stock has been greatly added to late, and among the fish put in have been a splendid lot of tench and perch, purchased by the Reading and District Association from the United Fisheries, Haslemere, which were placed in suitable parts of the Reading portion of the river. The Reading Association, of which Mr. T. R. Moore is hon. secy., is deserving of the fullest support, and I command its good work to the notice of all anglers fishing the portion of the river it protects.

Several correspondents send me accounts of the doings of themselves and friends during the closing days of the coarse fishing season, the most notable being the capture of a 17lb. 2oz. fish in length by Mr. L. C. Cross, which was taken from the bank, feed-fishing with a small roach as bait, just above Teddington Lock. Mr. G. Paulin, an old-time

angler, of the Star Inn, London-ndr., Newbury, had a curious experience in the Kennet, where, after some hours fishing for pike, he had an unexpected run, and fine 16lb. fish was landed. Baiting again, one of 13lb. came to grief, and in it was found a partly-digested pike of 14in., which, contrary to general experience, was swallowed tail first.

The event of the week will be the annual dinner of the Watford Piscators, to be held at the Malden Hotel, Watford, on Friday next, April 3, under the chairmanship of Mr. S. J. Ellis. The Watford Piscators are among the best of the followers of Isaac Walton, and from a social and artistic point of view, in addition to its merits as an anglers' gathering, their annual re-union is always one of the best of the year. "Old Isaac" hopes to be among them on the occasion.

No less than 573 competitors took part in the match in aid of the Anglers' Benevolent Society, held on the Lee, near the Rye House, on Sunday last, but the wind and rain to a great extent prevented fishing, and many of the anglers made an early return home. Only 11 of the competitors brought fish to the scale, and the total weight taken was under 3lb. 7oz., of which 10lb. fell to Mr. G. Carter (Duke of Norfolk A.S.), and headed the list of prize winners. Mr. A. Burton (Albion Brothers) and Mr. J. Dunn (Putney A.S.) came next with 8oz. and 8oz. each, respectively. The competition will be resumed to-day (Sunday), when the unsuccessful anglers of last week will compete again, and any other club anglers may join in. There are 30 prizes yet to be fished for. The arrangements were admirably carried out by Mr. W. H. Barber (hon. secy. A.B.S.), Mr. W. J. Wade, and the officials attending, and it is devoutly to be hoped that to-day's competition will yield better results, and the scales be more in use than on Sunday last.

Truth to tell, our frocks are rather difficult. Their simplicity is a snare, and the skirt bands are in such demand that it will be a puzzle to find them! All the skirts—even the boudoir and somewhat voluminous Marie Antoinette—are fitted from waist to knee.

The tailors are encountering difficulties just because of their customers' corsets, and here again it is the skirt that tells. Another event in fashion is the return of the pincot, which was supposed to be in banishment for all time, but the Louis Seize style of dress demands a flouncing and frilling that make our beloved from petticoats quite indispensable. They will be cut exactly like the skirts, all of which must be unlined. Sometimes the pincot is of the same colour as the skirt, thus forming a slip as well as a petticoat, which is most economical; but this effect can also be had with the detachable flounces.

We shall dress in all one colour, or two shades of one colour, this season, and the smartest woman will be the quietest in tones of colour for outdoor wear. We shall make up for this in tinsel for our evening gowns, which will show new shades of straw and butter colour, mauve and lilac, golden brown, and pearl grey, and, above all, every tint of blue and cherry colour. Trimmings are growing in magnificence, and lace, buttons, and hanging ornaments are profusely used. The latest belts are edged with goldhead or tinsel fringes. Gloves are being embroidered and hand painted.

However poor the result of the past coarse fishing season as regards the number of fish taken, the specimen fish list annually compiled by Mr. A. E. Matthews, and just published in "The Anglers' News," shows no real falling off as regards the size of many of those landed. Omitting salmon, the 18lb. trout caught by Mr. J. Brig in the New River at Harringay heads the list, the largest Thames trout, 8lb. 3oz., falling to Mr. P. Green at Chertsey. A pike of 28lb. was taken by Mr. E. Laver at Erstone Park, Devizes, and one of similar weight by the Rev. W. P. Malden at Belvoir Castle. Roach of 2lb. 9oz. each were caught in the Arun at Armerley by Mr. A. L. Woode (Penge A.S.) and Mr. P. Allum (S. Bermondsey A.S.), and a dace of 1lb. 10oz. each were taken at Hertford and Farnborough by Mr. G. Tebbutt and Mr. W. Neale respectively. A bream of 7lb. 10oz. was caught by Mr. W. Gerkins (West Green A.S.) from the Colne, Dr. J. C. Macoy landed a 10lb. barbel at Sunbury, and a chub of 6lb. fell to the rod of Mr. T. W. Gomm, when angling in the Avon at Christchurch. A companion table of big sea fish caught by rod and line last year, compiled by Mr. A. E. Jackson, appears in the current number of the paper, forming together a complete record of the specimen fish of the season.

The Good Intent Angling Society, one of the oldest in London, announced a concert to be held at their headquarters, the Blue Anchor, Chancery St., Shoreditch, on Monday, April 6. It is to be in aid of the Anglers' Benevolent Society. Mr. W. Stirling will preside, and Mr. W. H. Barber (hon. secy. A.B.S.) occupies the vice-chair. All anglers are invited.

MADAME.

How careful we should be of buying fancy materials is evidenced by the fact that the chiffon dresses with a printed border of a dark colour, edged with a printed design of roses, have become both cheap and common. The robe can be had for 2s., where it cost four times that amount last season! Let us therefore beware of these passing fancies of fashion which spell ruin to our pocket.

I always advocate classical materials for moderate pin-money, but some fabrics grow so much in public favour that they become classical in time. Shantung, for instance, which is now dandied in every possible shade, can be purchased without fear. It is wear-resisting and useful, it does not take the dust, and makes excellent tailor-made gowns. It can be braided in all colours, and is one of the most useful of fabrics.

In Paris, Shantung is all the rage. The thrifty French women are sure to welcome something practical. We have Shantung coats, mantles, dresses, sunshades, and even some

of the hat shapes are covered with Shantung! Lace and insertion are dyed to match its many shades, and it is trimmed with braid, gauze, embroidery, or soutache braid. When choosing a frock we must remember that this is one which can be worn either for morning wear or for smart functions. There is a point of the greatest importance in our toilettes just now—the clinging skirts make it impossible for anyone to fit a skirt properly if a proper corset is not worn, and the proper-shaped corset keeps the hips in their proper place, and makes even a stout woman look slim. Imitations of the required shape are rife, but many are a deception and a snare—the bones break, and the whole thing gets out of gear in a very short time.

It is far better to pay a guinea than 18s. 11d. in this instance, and as one of the best corset makers in London makes a speciality of guinea corsets, there is no reason why we should invest in cheap and unsatisfactory rubbish. A good corset will gradually reduce the figure, getting all the adipose tissue into its proper place. Over this corset, which is short in the bust—unless otherwise ordered—and long over the hips and at the back, the new skirt will fit with sheath-like precision, not a crease will be seen in a Princess frock, and the tailor-made costume will look its best; but the badly-corseted woman need not hope to look smart this season.

Truth to tell, our frocks are rather difficult. Their simplicity is a snare, and the skirt bands are in such demand that it will be a puzzle to find them! All the skirts—even the boudoir and somewhat voluminous Marie Antoinette—are fitted from waist to knee.

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RHEUMATISM

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GENOFORM IMMEDIATELY RELIEVES THE PAIN

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Thousands of sufferers have already benefited, and Genoform is now being recommended by many grateful patients.

Sold in tubes for the pocket, post free, 1/2 2/5 and 4/6. From Sole Agents, E. J. Reid & Co., Dept. P., Basinghall-street, E.C. Proprietor, Frits Schulz. Letters to be obtained at all Chemists and Boots' Shops.

SORES & SCABS.

Sensational Cure by ZAM-BUK.

Mrs. Rosdon, of 12, Thomas Street, Nelson, Lancashire, whose little seven-year-old son was perfectly cured by Zam-Buk of a troublesome bad leg, says:—

"One day he came home suffering from a nasty kick on the leg received while playing football. I bandaged the wound as well as I could, but instead of improving it gradually got worse, and the sores and scabs which had formed increased in size. We tried all manner of salves in vain. At last I sent for some Zam-Buk, and after one or two applications the boy's leg improved wonderfully. The balm had a very soothing effect, and new skin formed. The boy is quite right again now, and I attribute his cure solely to Zam-Buk."

. . . ZAM-BUK . . .
OF ALL CHEMISTS AT 1/1 & 2/6

THE SPRING MEDICINE YOU REQUIRE

Nowadays we are very careful about the water supply in our houses, because we know that impure water is the enemy of health and conveys infection. You ought to be even more careful about the blood supply in your body, and make sure as it passes through the system it is free from poisonous matter which will cause disease. The blood ought to carry life, health, and vigour to every part of the body, but to do this it must be perfectly pure. Impure blood causes many forms of disease, and gives rise to pimplies, breakouts on the skin, and other unpleasant symptoms. If the blood is impure it needs purifying, and

FRAZER'S TABLETS
Purify the Blood

In a most remarkable manner, and they will work wonders as regards your health. Frazer's Tablets are a scientific combination of Nature's own cleansing elements. They cure Rheumatism, Constipation, Blood and Skin Diseases, Kidney Complaints, etc. The complexion, rendered pale from health and misery, will be restored to a bright and energetic. Get a box of Frazer's Tablets to-day and you will enjoy them. Supplied by all Chemists and Stores, in boxes at 1/-; or post free 1/3 from Frazer's Tablets Company, Castle-road, Kentish Town, London. Don't be imposed upon with imitations.

IS YOUR HEART BAD?

Feel your pulse. Is it regular? Do you ever have PALPITATION, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, SKIPPING A BEAT, COLD HANDS OR FEET, DROPSY, PAINS UNDER THE BREAST, TROUBLE BREATHING, TROUBLE IN LYING ON LEFT SIDE, DIZZYNESS, SPEECHES, DROWNING, AFTER EATING, SWELLING, FULLNESS IN THE THROAT, NEURALGIA, BARIOUD THE HEART?

If you have any of these symptoms, it is not time to correct them.

OXIEN seeks the cause of the disease and sends the heart back to the normal condition. OXIEN corrects the irregular pulse, removes the spasms, purifies the blood, and strengthens the heart. OXIEN contains the valuable and inert oil of the heart and strengthens the power of that organ. OXIEN contains no opium.

We will send a free package, sufficient for a week's use, together with an illustrated book "OXIEN," containing full particulars of the use and some of the cures with every packet. It costs you nothing to try.—THE GIANT OXIEN CO., (Dept. 33 E.C. 2.)

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Dept. P., 11, BIRKINBROOK ST., GLASGOW.

A GREAT NOBLE.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

THE LAST OF THE WHICS.

USEFUL PUBLIC CAREER TERMINATED.

Englishmen of all shades of political thought learnt with genuine regret of the death of the Duke of Devonshire, who passed away in his 75th year at the Hotel Metropole, Cannes. For some months the Duke had been in poor health. Last June during Ascot week he became seriously ill at Windsor Castle, and lay for a long time at Devonshire House in a grave condition. He was able, however, to leave in October for Egypt, where he spent the winter. In February he had another serious attack, but recovered, and left on March 11 for the Riviera, in company with the duchess, who, with other members of the family, was present at the end.

MEMOIR OF THE DUKE.

THE STORY OF A STRIKING CAREER.

Though not a statesman of the highest rank, the eighth Duke of Devonshire yet held a foremost place in the political life of England during the last half century, and exerted

considerable influence on the course of Parliamentary events.

Partly, perhaps, because of his high position in the social world, and partly because of his thorough-going sincerity and unwavering adherence to ideals. He will best be remembered as the man whose disapproval practically killed Mr. Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill. Born in 1833, Spencer Compton Cavendish was the eldest of four children, the others being Frederick, who was murdered in Phoenix Park; Louisa Caroline, who married the late Admiral Francis Egerton; and Edward, father of the new Duke. As Lord Cavendish he was first elected to the House of Commons as Liberal member for N. Lancashire in 1857. As Historic Yawn.

In 1859, having then become the Marquis of Hartington owing to his father's succession to the dukedom, he made his first important speech. This speech has become historic because he yawned in the middle of it, and afterwards excused himself by saying, "Well, wasn't it very dull?" Disraeli prophesied a great career for a politician who could betray such languor under such circumstances, and, indeed, this fifty-year-old yawn is a sine qua non of the Duke's whole career. He was apparently amiable beyond with life. It is difficult to say, he once remarked, "which is the most tiresome, private business or public business". It is indeed remarkable that man bored so easily should have done so much. The Marquis of Hartington made few speeches in his early days in the Commons, but he persistently cultivated the habit of sleeping through dull debates, a habit which he never lost.

Never Married and Never Worried. His disinclination to make speeches was entirely due to a native shyness, but though he was shy, he was shrewd, and early in his career John Bright summarised his most conspicuous qualities as "health and hardheadedness." He was never disturbed, never shocked. Every proposal was calmly considered on its merits. In 1863 the Marquis of Hartington received his first official appointment, Palmerston making him Civil Lord of the Admiralty. The following table gives the list of the appointments that followed.

1863.—Under-Secretary for War.
1866.—Secretary for War.
1868.—Postmaster-General.
1871.—Chief Secretary for Ireland.
1873.—Chosen Liberal leader in the Commons.

His advancement to the leadership of his party in the House of Commons came in consequence of Mr. Gladstone's temporary retirement, and after the election of 1880 the duke gave a rousing exhibition of political skill. For five years he had led a beaten and disheartened party, facing fearlessly and persistently the onslaughts of Disraeli. When the tables were turned, and Lord Hartington was sent for by Queen Victoria to form a Ministry, he cheerfully made way for Mr. Gladstone, whom he had described as "a most unruly follower." He served under Mr. Gladstone as Secretary for India from 1880 to 1882, and as Secretary for War until 1885.

The Home Rule Split.

In 1886 came the Home Rule split, and Lord Hartington and the Whigs, with a section of the more patriotic Radicals, led by Mr. Chamberlain, left the Liberal party. In 1891 Lord Hartington became Duke of Devonshire, and in 1895 he accepted office in the Salisbury Administration after having refused the Premiership.

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THE LONDON ROUNDABOUT.

V.—THE SUBURBAN AUCTION ROOM.

By CHRIS.

We're a listless little group of four or five people, longing against rolls of carpet, wardrobes, and an ancient piano with a ribbed silk front, all a tattered round a rostrum which stands in a shop situated in a suburban main road. While we are awaiting the advent of Mr. Jacobs, who is famous for his twice-weekly auctions, which take place respectively on Tuesday and Thursday, we quietly take stock of each other. The most impressive of the group is a tall woman of florid features, with a most determined-looking jaw, who persists in loudly tapping a snuff-box and taking a prodigious pinch of snuff therefrom every few minutes. She has been staring me steadily out of countenance, and it is plain to see that she has taken some strange, unaccountable, ingesta into her. I entertain no antipathy towards the towering framework of femininity, but at the same time I am inwardly rejoicing that fate has never intertwined us both in the same matrimony. There is a man of gloomy features, crowned by a halo of pale, indefinite-looking straw hair. He has a violent cold in his head, and each time the Eiffel tower of womankind takes a pinch of snuff he somehow catches a floating grain and sneezes with great violence over the mirror of a harshest-looking wardrobe, to the great disgust of a very stout woman in spectacles, whose adiopose tissue vibrates with mute indignation at every resounding "athee" of the straw-headed man. Our number is completed by an apparently newly-married couple, who evidently have not quite made up their minds as to whether they will stay or go home.

The newly-married lady has just giggled, her partner has blushed, the tall woman has taken a pinch of snuff, the straw-headed man has sneezed, the stout lady has shaken with silent fury when a hustling figure of Hebrew pattern makes its way along the passage, and, mounting the rostrum, blows its substantial-looking nose, and after performing this ceremony gives a preliminary rattle with his hammer upon his desk, and then shouts out, "Bill," very much after the style of the not long since vanished chairman of a music hall.

"Bill," a general utility man with a very dirty face and a matted goat-beard, rises after the manner of a disreputable-looking Neptune from the interior of a roll of well-worn Brussels carpet, wiping the back of his hand across his mouth, suggesting a moment of recently-consumed refreshment. "Good evening, Mrs. Blunt," says Mr. Jacobs pleasantly to the florid-looking lady. "I think we shall have some more rain presently." "I don't think we shall," says the lady in question, taking another pinch of snuff. "I pray not," says Mr. Jacobs; then he winks in significant manner at the straw-haired man. "Never contradict a lady." The straw-haired man gives a sneeze in reply. I laugh. The lady of the snuff-box gives me a glare. Then Mr. Jacobs shouts out, "Bill, I think we will take the linocuums as a first turn this evening. Now then, Bill, look lively!" "Look lively!" says Bill, standing aghast at the bare idea of such a proposition: "I can't take the linocuums first." "I don't think! You said the day before yesterday we were to take the linocuums first!" "All right, Bill, then we will take the carpets next."

Bill produces a really fine carpet of vast proportions, which evidently was specially made for some building recently approaching the dimensions of the Royal Albert Hall or the Crystal Palace. I start when Mr. Jacobs says, "At West London Police Court Mr. J. E. Harston, his Majesty's Factory Inspector, attended before Mr. Garrett to support summonses against various firms of contractors engaged in erecting buildings at the Franco-British Exhibition, Earl's Court, for failing to report accidents to workmen employed on the buildings. It appeared from inquiries made by Mr. Ward, factory inspector, that 400 accidents had taken place on the buildings, and only twelve were reported. There was the less excuse for the neglect, observed Mr. Harston, inasmuch as Mr. Emre Kiraly, the director of the exhibition, had caused notices to be posted throughout the grounds calling the attention of contractors to their obligations under the Factory Act. The magistrate imposed on the defendant firms a penalty of £25 with costs in each case."

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A MURDERER RESPISTED. Messrs. Pierron and Ellis, solicitors, of Vernon-street, West Kensington, have received a communication from the Home Secretary announcing that Herbert Jones, the young Chiswick labourer who was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife, has been reprieved. The following is the letter received by the firm of solicitors:—

Gentlemen.—With reference to the petition submitted by you on behalf of Herbert Walter Jones, who is lying under sentence of death in Pentonville Prison, I am directed to acquaint you that the Secretary of State has been reprieved, under all the circumstances, in advising him. May I respectfully request your assistance with a view to the communication to penal servitude for life?—I am gentlemen, your obedient servant, E. BLACKWELL.

Mr. Pierron, it will be remembered, was the solicitor who defended Rayner, the murderer of Mr. Whitley, and who got up the monster petition which resulted in Rayner's reprieve.

THE POULTRY RUN.

The White Orpington.

Poultry very much resemble politicians; the favourites of to-day are frequently deposed to make room for the favourites of tomorrow. The latest of the Orpington tribe to "boom" is the White Orpington. Whether it will ever depose its popular forerunner, the Buff, in public estimation remains to be seen, but it possesses certain characteristics which seem to indicate that it is well in the running for first favour. The demand to-day is for a prolific layer of large brown-shelled eggs, and in this respect the White Orpington just fills the bill. The pullets will commence to lay.

A slight titter ran round the auction-room, and Mr. Jacobs, to clear up matters, ordered Bill to call out another man to unroll the carpet, and a searching examination cleared up the mystery of the supposed red cabbage which turned out to be a rose. Mr. Jacobs then got to business.

Fifteen yards of this beautiful and unique design. What do you say?" he said, casting an oriental orb in my direction. I turned over the five and twenty shillings which I intended to spend on stair-carpet, and pondered. "Well, we will start with seven and sixpence—seven and sixpence for fifteen yards of this beautiful and un— I was about to close with the offer, thinking it very reasonable, when the florid woman snapped out "Eight." I was going to cap her with nine, when the straw-headed man sneezed out "Ten."

"There was a pause; then, growing desperate, I gasped out "Ten, ten." "Ten, ten, any more advance on ten?" Again there was a dramatic pause, broken by the tall woman shouting out in a clarion voice, "Fifteen," and fixing a glare on my features. I grew defiant, and shouted out, "Twenty." "Pounds?" queried Mr. Jacobs. "No!"

Excuse me, Bill, you're a bit of a gardener, and should know what flower it is."

Bill promptly answered "Red cabbage," while a Mr. Isaacs, a Presbyterian friend of Mr. Jacobs, who stood at the back, remarked, sotto voce: "Set in a bouquet of spring greens!"

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In November and go on laying right through the winter when eggs are at a premium. The White is of more sprightly habit than the Buff, but it possesses the Buff's one weakness in becoming broodish at the slightest provocation. It is easily put off, however, and when it is once put off, it makes an ideal sitter and mother. The cockerels fatten easily and quickly, and no more tasty morsel could be desired on the table. I should hardly advise the White Orpington for a town run, but in the suburbs or in the country, where its white plumage is seen to advantage, it is a splendid combination of utility and ornamental qualities. The verdict of the hand, no situation is too bleak for it, and it will thrive and render a good account of itself under almost any climatic conditions. The present position of this breed owes much to Mr. W. H. Cook, of the Model Poultry Farm, St. Paul's Cray, Kent—eldest son of the originator of all the Orpingtons, the late Mr. W. Cook—who will gladly furnish my readers with any further information regarding it.

The Rearing of Goslings.

The rearing of goslings is, of course, out of the question with the town-dweller, but those who have access to a bit of waste grazing land will find it both easy and profitable. Goslings are far harder than chickens, and they will go out into the world, as it were, at a much earlier period; indeed, they will start grazing on their own account the day after hatching. The period of cooing up is consequently brief. As regards feeding this is notably simple: stale bread soaked and squeezed fairly dry, mixed with dandelion leaves chopped up very small, being all they need for the first three days. On the fourth day Sussex ground oats mixed with sharp to a crumbly paste should take the place of the bread, but the chopped dandelions should be continued until the goslings commence to graze. Little is needed to supplement the grazing if the grass is succulent, beside the mixture of ground oats and sharp, and it is surprising what progress the birds will make. Equally surprising is the small expenditure, comparatively speaking, that is involved in rearing them from the shell until such time as they are ready to kill.

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SPRATT'S CHICKEN MEAL.

As the AFTERNOON and EVENING MEALS give

SPRATT'S CHIKKO

—a mixture of the various small Seeds, &c., required while in the Chicken Stage.

Take as your Guide, Spratt's Pamphlet on Chickens Rearing, sent Post Free on receipt of Post Card.

SPRATT'S FOOD DEPT.

24, FENCHURCH ST., LONDON.



WHITE ORPINGTON HEN.

Mr. Jacobs and a Presbyterian friend.

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IN THE COURTS YESTERDAY.

STORIES TOLD TO MAGISTRATES AND CORONERS.

King's Bench Division.

LADY HUNTLY'S DRESSES.

Justice Darling, sitting to hear judgment summons had before him an application by Mr. Congreve, on behalf of Messrs. Peter Robinson (Ltd.), for the commitment of the Marquis of Huntly for non-payment of £51 3s., the balance of account for dresses supplied to Lady Huntly. The original amount was £26, and Mr. Congreve stated that Lady Huntly was possessed of ample private means. The debt was incurred in 1901, and an order for payment was made against her ladyship, in an action to recover the amount of the debt. Subsequently the marquis gave his guarantee for the payment of the balance, which was the subject of the present application, but he had failed to pay, and would not do so, said counsel, except by an order of the Court. That he was able to pay was evidenced by the fact that on a previous occasion an order had been made against him by Justice Bigham, on a claim for £71, which was paid.—Justice Darling made an order for payment of the full amount within a month.

Admiralty Court.

SALVAGE SERVICES.

Justice Bargrave Deane had before him a claim by the owners, masters and crews of the steam tugs Petrel and Verne for salvage remuneration for services rendered to the Glasgow steamship Meraggio, on Oct. 25. The Meraggio, whilst on a voyage from Boma (Algeria) to Grangemouth, was putting into Portland Harbour to obtain a supply of bunker coal when she grounded on the outer breakwater.—In a few minutes the tug Petrel came alongside. Her services were accepted, and she began to tow aft, other offers of help being declined, as the Petrel had signalled for the tug Verne, which came out, and after towing with the Petrel for about 45 minutes the Meraggio came off and she proceeded into the harbour under her own steam.—Defendants admitted the services but denied that the Meraggio was in any particular danger. They paid into court £500, and said that this was more than sufficient to satisfy plaintiff's claim. The value of the Meraggio with her cargo and freight was £13,900.—Plaintiffs awarded £15.—Judgment accordingly with costs.

Crown Cases Reserved.

A FATHER'S CRUELTY.

A Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved, composed of the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Grantham, Lawrence, Ridley, and Pickford, had before it the case of Chas. Connor, who at the last Liverpool Assizes was found guilty of cruelty to his daughter, Mary K. Connor, aged 7. Justice Ridley sentenced accused to three months' hard labour, but released him on bail pending the decision of the High Court on two legal points.—It appeared that accused, in February, 1907, left his wife, who was living in Great Richmond-st., with five children. He subsequently returned to his wife, and at the time was earning 2s. a week in the employment of the Liverpool Corporation, out of which he allowed his wife 1s. a week for the maintenance of herself and children. This being insufficient,

MEALS HAD TO BE SUPPLIED

by an aunt. Notwithstanding outside aid, it appeared that the children were poorly clad and ill-fed. Accused at a later date again left his wife, who said she once met him in the street, but feared to ask him for money as he might have assaulted her. At the time of his arrest he had £2 19s. 10d. upon him, but had, notwithstanding, neglected to pay for the maintenance of his wife and children. The questions of law left to the Crown were (1) had prisoner under the circumstances the custody of the children within the meaning of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904; and (2) was the omission of prisoner to pay the money to his wife after he had finally left her a sufficient neglect within the meaning of the Act?—Their lordships answered both questions in the affirmative, and the conviction was accordingly upheld.

Guildhall.

A DANGEROUS PEST."

The above description was applied to Thos. Camping, 36, a hawker, who was charged with disorderly conduct outside Broad-st. station.—P.C. Clements stated that he had to repeatedly order accused out of the street. He would station himself where the 'buses pulled up and molest passengers, touting for their luggage to carry. In the event of refusal, he used filthy language and went so far as to snatch bags and parcels from females. One conductor who went to protect a passenger was subjected to some rough treatment, and accused threatened to stab him when he got the chance. "He is a dangerous pest to the neighbourhood," concluded the officer.—Twenty previous convictions were proved against accused, who was ordered to find a surety of £10 to be of good behaviour for three months, or in default three months' hard labour.

Bow-street.

LANDLORD AND POTMAN.

At the hearing of a charge of theft against Edwin Jas. Bassell, it was stated that prisoner had been employed for a year and eight months as potman at the Museum Tavern, Gt. Russell-st. On Feb. 22 the barmaid handed him £17 in gold, and asked him to get it changed for silver. Prisoner did not return, and nothing more was heard of him until Thursday, when, having spent every farthing of the money, he gave himself up to the police at Brighton. He was conveyed to London by Det.-supt. Farrant. He told the officer that while he was counting the gold, after leaving the public-house, a boy knocked against

packed up ready for removal, and an engineer's hack saw, with which it was suggested the iron bar of the kitchen window had been cut through.—Remanded.

West London.

A traveller, Geo. Dalentine, 37, no home, was charged with breaking into a flat at Clydesdale Mansions, Clydesdale, Bayswater, and stealing five gold brooches and other articles of jewellery, belonging to Miss Ash.—Walter Hailgrave, porter at the mansions, stated that on Friday morning he entered the flat to leave some letters, and then everything was safe. In the afternoon he was in the flat below, and, hearing a noise upstairs, went to Miss Ash's flat and found the kitchen door burst open. He sent for the police. On entering he found prisoner in the front bedroom in the act of opening a bureau with a jeweller. On seeing him he put the jeweller in his pocket and rushed out of the room into the arms of the police. Four rooms had been entered and nearly every drawer and jewel case had been forced open. Most of the jewellery was found in prisoner's pockets.—Remanded.

Thames.

FOND OF FIREMEN.

An L.C.C. fireman, Fk. Nacock was summoned to show cause why he should not contribute towards the illegitimate child of Alice Maye, of Court-terd., Mile End.—Complainant, aged 19, said that defendant was the father of her child, born on Feb. 6 last. She first saw him two years ago outside the fire brigade station, Mile End-terd., when he spoke to her. A fortnight later she accompanied him to the Bow Empire Music-Hall, and on the way home intimacy occurred. Four months later it again happened, when they went to Hackney, and again on April 30 defendant took her to a house near Pickett-terd. Defendant, she alleged, asked her not to mention his name if she got into trouble. In October he came to her house and said

HE HAD NO PEACE.

and wanted to clear it up. That was after her parents had been to see him. She had never been to see him about the child. There were three other firemen besides defendant with whom she had been intimate. Her father went to see another fireman besides defendant, but he cleared himself. She had walked out with a soldier, also a sailor, but had never been intimate with them. She went with the other firemen before defendant, and two were familiar with her the same night. When defendant came to her house she did say, "I never said it was you, Frank. I only said 'I have been out with you.'—Summons dismissed.

Westminster.

DECORATOR AND THE SERVANT.

A decorator, in business at High-st., Alton, Hampshire, named Goodman, Thos. Ford, appeared to a summons at the instance of Mary Elizabeth Howlett, a single woman, claiming maintenance.—Mr. W. Stewart appeared for complainant.—Complainant deposed that as far back as 1904 she was in service at a large house at Alton. Defendant was employed to do work there, and in this manner she became acquainted with him. They walked out together, and continued on terms of friendship until March, 1905, when her baby was born. Defendant promised to help her in every way, but soon afterwards

LEFT THE TOWN.

She lost all trace of him until a comparatively recent date, when, in consequence of an anonymous letter, she found that he had returned to Alton. She had a difficulty in obtaining an interview with him, but in the presence of a witness he did not presume to deny her statements.—Defendant elected to give evidence, and accounted for his sudden departure from Alton by stating that he left through slackness of trade and went to Manchester, where he remained until 1907. In August last year he received a letter from complainant, but did not answer it. He absolutely denied complainant's story.

MAGISTRATE'S SEVERE COMMENTS.

Mr. Curtis Bennett said it was a fortunate thing for the young woman that she took the precaution of laying her information within 12 months of the birth of her child. Otherwise she would have been defeated by the defendant, whom he believed to be a "confirmed liar." It was quite obvious that the man left Alton for the express purpose of avoiding proceedings, and that he had kept away until he thought he had escaped his liability. For years he had left a poor girl to bear her burden alone; he had not paid a single penny. To mark his sense of the man's conduct he would have to pay £25 costs in addition to the usual order of £s. a week.

Marylebone.

EXCITING BURGLAR HUNT.

As a result of the smartness of a young constable Fdk. Smith, 43, an engine driver, and Rbt. Francis, 24, printer, with no home, were charged with being concerned together in committing a burglary at the residence of Mr. D. C. Griffith, assayer, at 60, Fitzjohn's-avenue, Hampstead, and stealing plate and other property to the value of £20.—P.C. Wild, the constable referred to, said about 3.45 that morning he was on duty in Fitzjohn's-avenue, when he discovered that the gate of 46 had been slightly opened since he was last round that way. On examining the premises he came across some footprints at the rear, and following these up he found that they led over the fence into the next door garden. He then withdrew, and having summoned the aid of a number of other officers, he had the whole of the

BLOCK OF BUILDINGS SURROUNDED, and then proceeded with Sergt. Duffy and P.C. 431 S to follow up the footprints. In doing so they climbed over several garden fences, and on reaching No. 60 they caught sight of a glimmer of gaslight in the kitchen, and going nearer found that one of the bars which protected the window had been cut through and forced on the outside. Leaving the other officers to keep watch at the rear, witness hurried to the front door of the house and rang the bell. Shortly afterwards the two prisoners came to the door, but on catching sight of witness through the glass panel they hurriedly withdrew and returned to the kitchen. P.C. 431 S then climbed through the window, and at the same time witness forced open the back door, and in the end both prisoners were secured. "All right, said Francis, "I'll go quietly." A quantity of property was found upon each of them, and on the kitchen table were found a number of other articles

After this the boy left the premises, and it took three or four officers to get him along. At the station Farrel said he admitted breaking into the house.—Johnson now said he wanted the case settled, but the constable told a lot of lies when he said he had thrown him.—Committed for trial.

and it took three or four officers to get him along. At the station Farrel said he admitted breaking into the house.—Johnson now said he wanted the case settled, but the constable told a lot of lies when he said he had thrown him.—Committed for trial.

Old-street.

SMART BOY COMMENDED.

Through the cuteness of a boy, Geo. Taylor, a middle-aged man, is being tried at the Central Criminal Court. The boy, Wm. Samuels, who is 13 years of age, and whose parents keep a fruit shop in Church-st., Spitalfields, was playing in the street when Taylor asked him to fetch him two pines, handing him a florin. The waitress discovered the coin to be base, and handed it back to the boy, who went home and informed his father. The latter, suspecting something, told his son to go into the street and place himself in the way of the man again, promising to follow. The boy "spotted" the man, and walked close to him. Accused, not recognising the boy, handed him another base florin, this time asking him to

PICKED HIM SOME FRIED FISH.

The boy took the florin, and walked towards his father, who detained the man, handing him to a constable. Taylor then recognised the boy, and said that had he not been "boozed" they would not have had him so easily. Four other counterfeit florins were found upon him, three wrapped in paper, being concealed in the lining of his coat.—Previous convictions having been proved, Taylor was sent for trial, Mr. Chur commanding the services of the boy and the father in the matter of the man's arrest.

Greenwich.

EXTENSIVE RAILWAY CARRIAGE THEFTS.

After several hearings, Patrick Joseph Buckley, 28, and Alfred Chapman, 26, were committed for trial charged with stealing horsehair to the value of upwards of £150 from railway carriages at the New Cross and Brockley sidings of the L.B. and S.C. Railway.—Evidence has been given of several thefts of horsehair from railway carriages, considerable damage to the cushions being also alleged against prisoners.—Mr. Brewer, who prosecuted, now preferred a further charge against Chapman of being concerned with a man (since convicted) in stealing 4lb. of horsehair from another carriage, and doing damage to the value of £3.—Insp. Baddock, of the railway company's police, deposed to seeing Chapman on the line at the time of the theft. Prisoner denied this.

Croydon.

GERMAN CHARGED WITH ARSON.

A German named Emil Genzel, 46, described as a hairdresser, was charged, on remand, with maliciously setting fire to the premises, 214, Portland-terd., South Norwood, on March 8 with intent to injure the property of Maria Kelly. Early on the morning in question the house was bound to be on fire, and the firemen discovered turpentine, paraffin, matches, 130 pieces of freshly chopped wood, some rags, paper and wood on the stairs. The wood had been placed as one would lay a fire in a grate. There were signs of a bed in the house having been recently slept in, but prisoner was missing. He had taken the premises on a three years' agreement, and he was in arrears with his rent. He was arrested at Stourbridge, near Birmingham.—In reply to the charge, prisoner said, "I know nothing about it. I did not know what I was doing. They seem to have brought this action against me." He added, "I am respectable and most honourable to King Edward VII. I don't know if I am fit for that purpose (giving evidence).—Clerk: Why don't you pay your debts?"—Witness: "I have been a bit strange lately. I think it seems something mysterious all the time getting about me.—Prisoner was again remanded for the prison doctor to examine him as to the state of his mind.

West Ham.

ALLEGED DOUBLE LIFE.

A clerk, Chas. Dickenson, 36, of Vauxhall-place, Bermondsey, was charged with stealing furniture, property £25, the property of the Great Eastern Supply Co., Martin-st., Stratford.—A clerk in the company's employ, said that on March 1, 1908, prisoner signed an agreement for the hire purchase of a quantity of furniture. The instalments were regularly remitted until he had paid about £10, and then all trace of him was lost. On Friday witness saw him at Bermondsey and gave him into custody. When charged he said, "This is the result of an unhappy marriage. I married my wife as a single woman, but to all intents and purposes she was married. She has sold the things by drabs and drabs."—Remanded on bail.

North London.

UNDER THE BED.

Jno. Farrell, 24, butcher, of Culler-terd., West Green, Tottenham, and Thos. Johnson, 19, labourer, with no fixed abode, were charged, on remand with having been concerned together in breaking into the dwelling-house of Cornelius Price, baker, of 12, Tollington Park, Holloway, and stealing jewellery to the value of £12. The house had been left unattended from Tuesday to Thursday. At 6 p.m. on the latter day prosecutor let himself into the house with his wife, and discovered that the place was in confusion. He got the assistance of P.C. 122 Z, and it was alleged that he found prisoner under the bed in a room on the first floor. He said to

COME OUT: YOU'RE CAUGHT!

They did; but Farrell made a rush at the window with a view to escaping, and the officer had to draw his truncheon to keep the man at bay until assistance arrived. They had apparently got in at the last window, and the jeweller was found in their pockets.—P.C. 327 Y said that he arrested Johnson. He said, "All right, governor, I've got a face for you to start." On the way to the station he became very violent, and tried to make his escape. They fell to the ground together several times.

in view of what might possibly follow, he did not propose to add anything to what the jury had said.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY TRAGEDY.

Mr. W. E. Baxter held an inquiry at the London Hospital on Patrick Mahoney, 62, Army pensioner, of Butcher-terd., Canning Town, who was alleged to have been fatally assaulted and robbed. —Edwd. Turner said deceased was his lodger. On St. Patrick's Day he left witness's house about 10 o'clock in the morning to "see some old pals." The next morning witness received a police telegram saying that deceased was in the hospital with a broken leg. Witness saw him there and he said "that he got into Whitechapel with an old comrade and kept up St. Patrick's Day." He lost his chum and some men knocked him down and robbed him of his money and his watch and chain.—P. C. Weller stated that he found deceased lying on the footway in Canning Town, Spitalfields, suffering from a compound fracture of the left leg.—Dr. V. Matthews, house-surgeon, of the schools, has already been committed for trial, having pleaded guilty.—Det.-supt. Gough now informed the Bench that the police only proposed to proceed against Joyce on the charge of attempting to rescue Haffenden.—Det. Meaton deposed that whilst he was arresting both Haffenden and Joyce in London-terd., King-st., near the police station, Haffenden threw himself to the ground. As they were struggling together Joyce caught hold of Haffenden's arm and tried to pull him away, also seizing witness by the arm to get him off Haffenden. Witness thereupon called upon Mr. Bush, whose shop was near, for assistance, but Joyce threatened him with a big stick, saying, "Stand back; let them have go." In the end witness had to obtain assistance from the police station to get them into custody. Two months' hard labour.

Brentford.

WHAT THE TRAVELLER GOT.

A question of interest to tradesmen was raised when John Slow, 32, a local grocer was charged with assaulting Alfd. Ventura, a tailor, of Bedford park, Chalcots.—Prosecutor stated that he called on prisoner who owned him an account, and asked for payment. Prisoner said he would pay him with his fists, and following him outside he seized a horsewhip and thrashed him, and also struck him with his fist.—Prisoner admitted the assault, but pleaded justification. Prosecutor, to whom he owed an account, he said, for it in the presence of a number of customers. He told him it was not then convenient to pay, and prosecutor went outside and shouted, "Why don't you pay your debts?"—causing a crowd to assemble and giving his customers a bad impression.—Dr. Satchell said that undoubtedly the prisoner had received great provocation and in view of this he would only be fined 5s.

INQUESTS.

DOCTOR AND CORONER DISAGREE.

At Westminster, Mr. J. Troutbeck held an inquest on Chas. Jas. Boniface, 38, carman, lately living at Guy-st., Vauxhall, who died in Westminster Hospital on Tuesday, while undergoing an operation.—According to the evidence, it appeared that deceased had been operated upon twice in the last 11 years: at the hospital for cancer in the neck. Later he got so bad that it was found necessary to operate on him again on the glands of the neck. On Tuesday, at Westminster Hospital, he was put under ether gas and ether, and the operation lasted an hour and three-quarters. It was nearly completed when he gasped and died. An injection of strychnine and inhalation of oxygen, application of brandy, and artificial respiration were tried without success.—Dr. Bourne, the anaesthetist, said that death was not due to the anaesthetic, but the admission of air into a blood-vessel.—Dr. W. Spencer, who performed the operation, stated that the case was one of malignant cancer in the throat. At the close of his evidence he said he desired to enter a protest against the removal of the body from Westminster Hospital, where they had a perfect pathological department with a public mortuary.—The Coroner said that was

QUESTION OF POLICY.

and could not be discussed. In addressing the jury, he said an objection had been raised which was one of an extremely important character. It was that when a death occurred at a general hospital the examination of the body should be made by the hospital staff. The case was of particular importance, because he knew that there was considerable objection by some anaesthetists and surgeons against having any inquiry at all. There should be the greatest frankness in these matters. Anaesthetists did not take the public fully into their confidence.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, said that no blame attached to the hospital authorities, and agreed with the remarks of the coroner.

CENSORED FOR ALLEGED PERJURY.

At Kensal-terd., Mr. Drew concluded after a long hearing, the enquiry in reference to the death of Jno. Hy. Day, 35, rubber dealer, of Southern-st., North Kensington. Deceased, after a quarrel with his wife, jumped over the Ladbrooke-grove Bridge into the Grand Junction canal and was drowned. Alfd. Arth. East, of Felixstow-terd., Kensal Rise, told a circumstantial story of having seen deceased standing on the parapet of the bridge, calling out, "Good-bye, darling," before he jumped into the water, and that witness then went into the canal and up to his chest in the water, and lifted deceased into the arms of a man named Abbott who was on a barge. He said that he had followed the police from Harrow-terd., a distance of 150 yards. It was proved by the evidence of East's own sweetheart that he was in Harrow-terd. at the time the police were called and followed them; that at the time deceased had been in the water five minutes, and that no one saw him in the water, but that he assisted the man Abbott with artificial respiration on the barge.—The Coroner said he could not understand the evidence of East.

The jury, in returning a verdict of suicide, considered East should be censured for his conduct in giving evidence.—The Coroner told East that he did not propose to add anything to what the jury had said.

KIDNEY DISEASE CAN BE CURED.

MR. DAY FOUND GREAT RELIEF FROM A SAMPLE BOTTLE OF SWAMP-ROOT.

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OUR IMPERIAL SERVICES

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND CIVILIAN.

THE LOWER DECK.

New Leave Regulations.

The question of leave in the Navy has always been a vexed one, as it is obvious that the stoppage of a sailor's leave during his stay in harbour means a good deal more to him, as a rule, than confining his chum "Tommy" to barracks for a few days. "Tommy" is always ashore, and a few days' "C.E." now and again can be borne with philosophy by those who expose themselves to this punishment for that very common offence of flagrant or concealed gambling.

With "numskull" the British Blue, however, who does not sail at sea, where his ramblings are limited to the length and breadth of his ship, the height and depth of his ship, the stopping of leave for long periods when the ship is in harbour gives him a total stay on board his vessel which is something against him. Leave rules have varied considerably with the personality of the flag officers or captains in command during the past, each officer interpreting the regulations in his own way and supplementing them to coincide largely with his own ideas. The Admiralty have recently appointed a Committee to go into the matter of leave generally, and a special committee has once more been framed in regard to the leave to be given when men can be spared. Leave is a privilege, not a right, in the Navy, although the captain must always exercise proper precautions for the health of his crew. Whit-Monday has been added as a recognised annual holiday, and men may be given a month's leave on re-engaging at the end of their second term, and a fortnight after re-enlisting at the end of their first term of service.

Merchant Ship Hero.

If peace hath her victories no less than war, so also has the merchant service its heroes, no less than the Royal Navy. The merchant marine, however, is less often heard about than the Navy of war's man because the latter does his work—especially in these latter days—under brighter light of publicity and the observation of keen critics and chroniclers. We hear every time a naval seaman or a naval stoker dashes his life for his shipmate or a chum, and his photograph generally gets into the newspapers and vanishes again, but seldom do we hear of and see the pictures of the men whose deeds of heroism equally deserve public commendation, who perform these acts on board a merchant ship. Last week we had an example of what merchant ship officers are capable of doing in this way. The passenger Sausalito caught fire coming up Channel, and with a race between the flames in the hold and the workers and engineers down below, as to who should master, and whether the ship should be destroyed mid-Channel or steam into Portland Roads. The engineers and stokers won magnificently in this terrible race. But it was a near thing, for as the ship entered the harbour the men had to bolt up the hatches from below, and had got too hot for them to stick to their posts, when the race was won. The engineer fell in a dead faint as he reached the deck. The engineers were racing away below and needed stopping or the ship would run ashore. The engineer revived, and dashed down a red-hot ladder into a red-hot engine-room, was shot off steam from the engine, and saved the ship. The photo and record of such a man should be in every newspaper in the Empire, for his deeds will stimulate emulation. Caps off to the engineer of the Sausalito is the order of the Man Behind the Gun.

Policing the Seas.

Britannia rules the waves is a well-known but still a true motto. Despite all rival claimants, the British warship is still the High Court of Appeal of all the seas and sailors of all nations are ever sure of vigorous and effective aid from these ever-watchful conservators of the sea-peace. An interesting example of the work done by the British Navy in this connection is afforded by a little incident which occurred at the head of the other week. The Russian crew of a small fishing barque, the Truro, broke into mutiny on their outward voyage, and the captain was driven to the nearest British port, which happened to be Portishead. The cruiser Harwich was lying at Spithead, and, in answer to the Russian captain's signals a party of marines boarded the Truro, peace was restored, the ringleaders removed, and the ship once more reappeared into quiet. This is only one instance (noticed only because of the "no nosing" of the ever-watchful eye and the ever-ready hand with which Britain still preserves peace and concord amongst the great fellowship of the sea which binds together those who travel the great waters, despite national differences. This policing of the seas has, indeed, been the recognised and traditional duty of the Royal Navy from day to day, and the fact that the present eyes are as keen and the present hands as willing as ever they have been in the past, even though our ships are less in number abroad, and that the mission of the British Navy is still to preserve peace, law and order on all the seas which girdle the globe.

The Naval Carrier Pigeons.

There will be at least one man in the Navy whose heart will be filled with sorrow at the flat that has just gone forth for the abolition at the home ports of the very efficient carrier pigeon service that has been built up during the last twelve years. That man is Lieut. Barrett, who has worked so seriously to bring the pigeon service to the splendid perfection it has obtained, for he has earned the beautiful bird by his work with all the care and affection of a father and an enthusiast. Under Capt. Tufnell, R.N., and succeeding commanders of the signal school, Lieut. Barrett organised the naval pigeon service and bred the birds, keeping pedigree books and training the best birds to fly over 50 miles by day and make long flights at night, some rather unusual things though not unique, until the British Navy owned some of the best carrier pigeons in the world. A visit to the clean, well-arranged lofts was an education in itself, and the trainer appeared to know each bird and could give its pedigree off hand, as if it were a favourite child. Wireless telegraphy, however, has come along and largely removed the necessity of the naval carrier pigeons, and Lieut. Barrett and his family have to be scattered to the seven winds of heaven. There should be some good bargains about in the way of carrier pigeons at the home depot ports during the next week or two. The pigeon loft at Madeira is not to be abolished at present.

Naval League's Work.

I am very glad to see that while the preparations for the annual Military Tournament ever than the ar-



rangements for the following year's spectacle are in full swing. This week the competitions among the various battalions from the winners of which the representatives who will appear at Olympia are selected, have commenced. This year there is a horse contingent coming up from Woolwich to give a special display and show how horses are trained for Military purposes, while a silver bugle display of the R.E. is to provide another new feature. And, of course, our comrades abroad will be strongly represented, and will no doubt be in as good fettle as usual. The "big piece" this year is likely to be of more than usual interest. We shall have a display representing a number of West African and Iberian natives as they are over to take part in it. Quite apart from the interest which attaches to this tournament from the public's point of view, apart, too, from the money it turns into the coffers of Military charities, the tournament has always been a good recruiting agent. Moreover, the struggle to be numbered among those selected to take part gives a certain stimulus to all the battalions throughout the Army; and between the Navy and Army also. In short this function is of the utmost value to the Service all round, which gets the benefit before even a spectator passes the turnstiles.

The Eternal Cigarette.

Whether cigarette smoking does any appreciable damage to the physique of the soldier or not is a matter of controversy, especially in view of the fact that in some of the foreign countries, notably France, smoke more cigarettes in a day than the most indulgent Atkins, and is still good enough to fight a tough battle when occasion arrives. The order against cigarette smoking in the Irish Command, which Lord Grenfell has just issued, will strike the barrack room as one which is likely to accord with the feelings of all the吸烟者, all originally enlisted from the savages of the interior, are to be brought over from Sierra Leone. The detachment will be accompanied by the ordinary regimental band, commonly known as the "Cannibal Band," which is composed of natives.

3rd V.B. Royal Fusiliers.

This battalion, of which Col. Carey Bates is the commandant, had a very interesting meeting on Monday for their last prize distribution under the old regime, at the Holborn Town Hall, when the C.O. will change the aggregate consumption. It is always a mistake to interfere with Tommy's little luxuries, unless they are opposed to his work, and though his lordship is a clever commander, he has this time allowed his seal to carry him too far, thinks T. ATKINS.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The First Roll Call.

An interesting programme has been put up by Col. Dunfee, commanding the 4th V.B. Royal Fusiliers, for the "Last Roll Call" of the battalion as a unit of the Volunteer Force, which will be practically the same as the First Roll Call of the battalion on transfer to the Territorial Army, as the 4th City of London Regt. (Royal Fusiliers). The distinguished company which will attend the celebration at the Drill Hall in Hoxton Square, London, the same number of years' training is as capable of taking command in peace or war as any company commander; manoeuvres will only too often prove that he is better. This attempt to belittle the powers of the non-com. therefore I am as eager to keep the higher ranks "untainted" by the society of those who carry merit as their passport, and who belong to the practical rather than the theoretical brigade.

A Pension Question.
All fighting men will be grateful to the Earl of Errrol for raising the question of pensions as it applies to ex-soldiers who join the Civil Service, so far as the Military services of the soldier should count towards a pension. Lord Denman's reply was not encouraging, but it was obviously due to a lack of knowledge of economy. He argued that such a pension would act as an incentive to the soldier to leave the Colours for the Civil Service. Granted that a certain number of men would look upon such a concession as an inducement to leave the Colours, there are many hundreds of ex-soldiers who should be considered by law, many years' Colours service and have passed on into the Civil Service for reasons of their own to find all their former service useless to them. Such men are surely worthy of the benefit of the doubt. Besides, the matter is really quite easy to adjust. Let it be supposed that the pension of all ex-soldiers of any man were allowed to count for civil service pension, then the inducement to leave the Colours will instantly vanish. I hope, for the sake of many old comrades, those who have taken the matter up will not lightly drop it, even though the Treasury will eventually concede a point.

Practical Experiments.

In the South some interesting experiments have been made within the past few days which are well worth consideration by both branches of the Civil Service. Eighty-seven men of the Gloucester Regt. were sent on a four days' march from Aldershot, given £10 for expenses, and compelled to provide for themselves during the time. They were billeted, the net cost working out at eightpence per man daily for bed and ration. It would, I fancy, be a good thing if soldiers were more frequently admitted in the Army, especially during the summer field training. At present the system whereby the soldier has his camp pitched for him and stays until his C.O. tells him to move on, is about as much unlike active service conditions as it is possible to be. In the event of invasion or a great European campaign, which the land forces were to be largely resorted to, as it was in the Franco-Prussian struggle. The Gloucesters were, of course, welcome everywhere, and the experiments must be written down as sufficiently successful to repeat on a larger scale. A somewhat similar experiment has just been carried out in Sir Ian Hamilton's command of the Territorial Artillery. C. "H" and "K" were sent on a route march through the Southern counties and in the towns halts were called in order that the guns and the working thereof might be explained to the large crowds that turned out to greet the fighting men. This is a sound practical method of recruiting, and the summer field training. At present the system whereby the soldier has his camp pitched for him and stays until his C.O. tells him to move on, is about as much unlike active service conditions as it is possible to be. In the event of invasion or a great European campaign, which the land forces were to be largely resorted to, as it was in the Franco-Prussian struggle. The Gloucesters were, of course, welcome everywhere, and the experiments must be written down as sufficiently successful to repeat on a larger scale. A somewhat similar experiment has just been carried out in Sir Ian Hamilton's command of the Territorial Artillery. C. "H" and "K" were sent on a route march through the Southern counties and in the towns halts were called in order that the guns and the working thereof might be explained to the large crowds that turned out to greet the fighting men. This is a sound practical method of recruiting, and the summer field training.

Territorial Artillery.

The discouragement to recruiting for the Territorial Artillery will be fatal if in every district the effect is that of which the Earl of Dartmouth spoke in the House of Lords the other day. In his district the recruiting for the new Artillery had been good, but diminishing, but since the arrival of Lord Roberts' recruits it has almost ceased. Lord Dartmouth calls for some reassuring pronouncement from the Army Council to relieve the deadlock. I don't think it wise to attempt to minimise the importance of Lord Roberts' words, though it is certain that our greatest soldier eulogised the C.O. of the South African War. What Lord Roberts demands is the attempt to rob Peter to pay Paul by snatching two score of efficient regular field artillery batteries in order to provide the two hundred necessarily less efficient Territorial batteries. He would no doubt welcome the addition of the new Territorial gunners if it were not exacted at the expense of our splendid R.A. men. Sir Ian Hamilton's plan out 100 batteries would be more formidable than 15, and as Sir John French has shown, the Territorial Artillery would be supported by the whole of the regular field and horse artillery if an enemy were to raid us in time of peace, yet the country will not recover easily from the state created by Lord Roberts, who has done some reasuring from the War Office authorities. In Lord Lansdowne that the War Office will not jeopardise the success of a great scheme by an exaggerated parsimony.

National Artillery Association.

At their annual general meeting of this association, held on Wednesday, with the Earl of Straubhaar presiding, there was a fair attendance, among those present being Maj.-gen. Haddan, Master-General of the Ordnance, Col. M. B. Pearson, G. E. Chamberlain, W. W. Clay, the promoters of which is attributed the present active interest in the matter. Mr. Haddan has been asked by the Civil Service Socialists to reply to an article in "Common Sense" written by Mr. Maddison, M.P., and Mr. Touche, another writer in the same journal, has been challenged to a debate which, however, he has refused. The article, I understand, is to be reprinted as a political pamphlet, and the association, which is distributing among Civil Servants a lot of anti-Socialist literature as a protest against the supineness of the authorities.

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WOOLF BROS 41 BARBICAN

An Interesting Report.
The Postal Telegraph Clerks' Association London, who have just issued an annual report for 1907, and I think that the members have reason to congratulate themselves on possessing an executive who are not afraid of work. The report speaks out very plainly concerning various matters of vital importance to the subordinate staff. On the question of loss of property from the cloak rooms it is to be regretted that the clerks were not more successful in their efforts to get the Postmaster General drawing attention to the serious nature of these thefts, and urging the provision of long lockers wherein the property of the staff could be left in safety. But, says the report, despite the promise of the Postmaster-General, and the Committee's repeated requests, the necessary steps for providing these lockers have not yet been taken. It is a scandalous business, and the authorities at St. Martin's le Grand have ample reason to be ashamed of themselves.

Many Memorials.

It may be interesting to know that representations by memorial or personal interview have been made during the year on no fewer than 23 subjects, among them being the following:—Refreshment branch (three times). Ventilation, dry-sweeping and sprinkling of floors (five times). Harsh treatment of individuals. Employment of ex-soldiers and sailors. Compensation for loss of pay. Delay in filling superior appointments. Withholding of increments. Enforcement of decision involving punishment pending appeal, and interference with the right of appeal.

A Question.

By the way, will somebody please put the following question to Mr. Buxton: Are you aware that the practice of working boys in the workshops of the Post Office has become so usual that an impression prevails there that no one who declines to conform to the practice has much chance of promotion; do you know that several cases of prolonged illness have been brought to your notice; are two members of the staff now absent on prolonged sick absence through nervous breakdown, and has the chief medical officer made a report on the subject; and if he has not, why not?" T. BARNACLE.

Col. E. G. Bathurst, C.B., Brigadier-General, General Staff, Southern Command, has been gazetted major-general

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UNCLE AND NIECE.
DRAMATIC ARREST IN COURT.
ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS

SAD STORY OF THE GIRL'S DOWNFALL.

A most sensational paternity case, ending with the dramatic arrest in court of a well-known East-end jobmaster for alleged perjury, occupied Mr. Curtis Bennett for several hours at Westminster yesterday. Defendant, taken into custody by the order of the magistrate after evidence, was Mr. W. A. Glibbery, of 53, Alderney-st., Mile End-nd., and complainant, Nellie Matilda Smart, his niece by marriage, was a girl who had for years lived under his roof with his wife and five children. Opening the case at considerable length, Mr. T. D. Dutton, for complainant, said it presented extraordinary features, and if defendant denied—as it had been intimated he would—the girl's story of her downfall and the duplicity which was associated with it, a very serious issue was involved. Complainant was 22, and defendant, her uncle by marriage, was twice her age. She had

Lived With the Family.

Since she was 15, and her aunt, the wife of defendant, knew absolutely nothing of the association which had long continued between the girl and her uncle, there had been reprehensible conduct before, but, in February last year, defendant, in the absence of his wife, intimidated complainant, who yielded to his solicitations. In March he sent her to a medical man, but not the family doctor who had attended his wife and children. The doctor's confirmation of complainant's suspicion as to her condition resulted in defendant removing her to a country house, where he introduced her as his wife, and spent his week-ends with her.

Letter From a Solicitor.

He paid all the expenses of her confinement, and for the baby, but when pressed to sign an agreement he instructed a solicitor last month to write:—

This, my client absolutely refuses to do and repudiates the suggestion that he is the father of this girl child. The girl has been with my client for about eight years, and he has always acted in the position of parent to her. . . . My client, to avoid disgracing the family, has taken upon himself the burden of responsibility and arranged with Dr. Potter that a home should be found for the girl. . . . He has already paid the sum for furniture, but he will pay nothing more unless the girl is allowed to go home at once.

Defendant's Message.

He (Mr. Dutton) could not conceive how defendant could come into court and say he was not responsible for complainant's condition, when, putting aside all other corroborative features, he wrote in his own hand to her at Pimlico, months after the birth of the child, as follows:

Dear Nelly—Should I would just write you a few lines hoping you are quite well and are getting on alright. I have been expecting you to write to me now that you can address the letter to Dr. Porter, at 131a, Mile End—you can put my name care of Dr. Porter. That is all. And he will ring me up at once on the telephone. I have paid all the money they have asked for. . . . As I am worrying about you very much I will do anything you ask me to do for your interest—you know that.

Defendant also called and saw complainant at the home she was in at Pimlico, and personally undertook to look after complainant and her baby.

COMPLAINANT'S STORY. Complainant, a tall girl, dressed in a blue, gave evidence at length in support of the opening statement, to state that she made a very positive communication as to her condition last July to her uncle. He had her see Dr. Porter, who examined her and confirmed her own suspicion. Very soon after this her uncle ranged to take her into the country, took apartments for her at Harold's Wood, and in the train after left Liverpool-st. he put a wedding-ring on her finger, and told her she would be regarded as his wife. To a landlady of the house at Harold's Wood her uncle introduced her as Mrs. Smart, and he passed as Mr. Smart, her husband. She stayed there some months, defendant putting on an appearance at week-ends and staying with her as her husband. In September the landlady, not desiring an accompaniment in the house, defendant removed her to a maternity home, where arrangements had already been made for her reception.—Mr. Dutton: What about the Wedding-ring?

Witness: On the same day that I left Harold's Wood defendant took it off my finger, saying that I should have no further occasion for it—re-examined by Mr. W. Stewart, the girl said she never told her aunt that had occurred, nor did the complainant her mother, who did not live far away. She was not very friendly with her mother. On the night in February, 1908, when defendant took advantage of her, she was alone at home with him, and was cut late. She said to him, "Remember, you have a fe." He said, "Yes, I know that, it is several young men, but only one at a time. (Laughter.)—Counsel made suggestions as to a publican's son, had a young bus conductor, but complainant, while admitting having been with them, denied the inuendo of impropriety.

Magistrate and Counsel. Mr. Curtis Bennett said he should take no notice whatever of this line of cross-examination. Short of putting the man in the box to prove to what was suggested, such tactics were useless.—Finally complainant said she agreed not to tell anyone about her uncle, so as not to show him up in his business.—Alice Malley, of Jenkins' Cottages, Harold's Wood, wife of a railway official, said that defendant called on her at the end of last July, and said he wanted to engage apartments for his young wife, who was coming for the sake of her health. He told witness that the lady was in an interesting condition, and witness

said, "I should not like it to occur here." Defendant said he would arrange to take his wife away before her accouchement. Terms were agreed upon, and two days later defendant presented complainant as his wife. The girl was wearing a wedding ring, and was introduced as Mrs. Smart. Witness had the tea laid down, but complainant said they would prefer

LICENSING BILL CHALLENGE. Mr. H. L. Lamb, member for Rochester, has challenged an official of the local Licensed Victuallers' Society to debate the Licensing Bill before an audience of Rochester publicans.

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Football Crowds.

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sea.

Chelsea Invaded.

At Chelsea accommodation had been provided for 80,000 spectators, and all London seemed to be wending its way towards the great enclosure soon after noon had struck. Down the Fulham-road vehicles, crammed with humanity, moved in a ceaseless stream. Motor-omnibuses, taxi-cabs, hansom-cabs, carts of every description were there and even the costers merry little donkeys and barrows pushed its way through the dense traffic. The paths and roads were also crowded with pedestrians and progress was necessarily slow. The scene outside the ground, just before the gates were opened, was a remarkable one. Packed in the road as far as the eye could rove was a great mass of people whose faces were expectantly turned towards the gates. It was intended to open these at one o'clock, but half-an-hour before that time the barriers were removed and

The Surging Crowd

filled through the 34 turnstiles. Their numbers were constantly added to by fresh arrivals. Special trains, one after the other, from Southampton and Wolverhampton brought their hundreds of excursionists to Chelsea Station. These hurried up the steps and made for the gates, joining the throng which was converging from all points on the entrances to the ground. The seafaring partisans of the two clubs could be easily picked out, not only by their speech, but by the colours which they wore. The ironworkers and miners from the Black Country, broad and rough of speech, were liberally decorated with favours of old gold and black, the colours of the Wolves, while sturdy sailors and dock hands from Southampton had ribbons of red and white in their hats and caps, or rosettes of the same colour in their coats. Large numbers of well-dressed women struggled to the turnstiles. Right up in three o'clock the stream flowed on without diminishing in volume, until suddenly there was an interruption. The gates were forced to, leaving thousands of disappointed men and women in the road crying for admittance.

IN COLLISION.

SERIOUS PANIC ON AN EMIGRANT SHIP.

A serious collision occurred yesterday between the Great Central Railway Co.'s steamer Leicester, and the Norwegian steamer Smaragd. Both vessels were outward bound. The Smaragd was carrying coal to Skien, and left Grimsby the previous night, followed soon afterwards by the Leicester for Hamburg, with some 300 emigrants, all of whom had arrived on Friday, and included a large number of women and children. Captain Coombes of the Leicester did not consider the damage very serious, but being in close proximity to Grimsby, he decided to turn back. The Smaragd also returned to Grimsby. It appears that the bulk of the Leicester's emigrants were below at the time of the accident, which occurred in the harbour, and

THE IMPACT CREATED A PANIC.

It was only with the greatest difficulty that the ship's officers prevented a rush for the boats. Women and children shrieked and men completely lost their heads. The officers had to use force in some cases to prevent a catastrophe. Eventually the Leicester slowly proceeded to Grimsby. The alarm gradually subsided, though while that lasted it was only the great coolness of Captain Coombes and the officers that numbers of emigrants were prevented from jumping into the sea. The Leicester was at once placed under temporary repairs.

ALARMING TRAM SMASH.

SIX PASSENGERS INJURED AT BIRMINGHAM.

Yesterday afternoon an alarming tram accident, fortunately unattended by serious injury, occurred at Birmingham on the line operated by the cable system of traction, communicating with Handsworth. The city terminus is in Colmore-row, and as a car was completing its journey from the suburb, carrying about 20 passengers, it

STOPPING LAYER FAILED TO ACT.

When applied by the driver, with the result that the car went on at a good speed towards the end of the track, where there are underground stop blocks. The passengers were preparing to alight, and realising the danger the driver shouted a warning to the conductor, who hastened to apply the slipper brake, calling to the passengers to keep their place. There was a violent impact as the car rushed against the stop blocks, and many of the

PASSENGERS WERE THROWN

down, though the car was not overturned. The passengers on the open deck top saved themselves from being thrown by clinging to the sides, but the six inside passengers were injured, and ambulances were requisitioned to convey them to the General Hospital. Ernest Lane, of Edgbaston, who received a violent blow in the abdomen, is, it is feared,

INTERMITTENT INJURIES.

Miss Edith Francis, of Brierley Hill, had her nose fractured, and is likewise suffering from shock, and Mrs. Annie Morgan, who was with Miss Francis, sustained injuries to the nose. Lily Bates and Thea Power, of Birmingham, and Mary Mobberly, of West Bromwich, also required hospital treatment.

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THE TURF.

By "LARRY LYNX"
(W. LOTHINGA).

"Larry Lynx" cannot correspond with his readers, nor can he upon any consideration undertake betting commissions.

On the Week's Racing with Job Lists and Analysis of important pending races appear in full, together with reports for each day in our Friday and Saturday Editions. The whole is condensed into a brief article which mainly deals with Saturday's racing and Selections for the early part of the ensuing week. The earlier editions should be ordered through a Newsagent or at the Hallway Bookstall.

"People," March 8—Land League's price is absurd three weeks ago the race. Even if it were patently known (and it can be seen to be proved) that Land League is in his Cambridgeshire form he is handicapped upon that. However much they may be satisfied with the apparent well-being of their own candidate there is no collateral line of form, and the whole matter among the early runners is mere lottery. Speculators would, therefore, be well advised against from accepting these last few odds. At the odds quoted these last few odds are too high for Bellatrix, but I would not believe any filly is fit enough to be tried so early in the year, and, moreover, would dislodge those of her sex at Lincoln, particularly animals who have once so utterly lost their form.

"People," March 13—I have no reason to change a syllable from last week's Selection. Longeroff has won his trial at Lingfield, "Oh, he's a horse that doesn't win," they argue—but he may nearly will this time.

"People," March 22—Land League

may be all professed in front of his stable companions, but that does not make him out a fair 2 to 2 chance for such a race under topweight. I profess to know nothing about the French horses oppose Bellatrix and can pick them out nothing that I like in the same category as my last week's choices.

LONGCROFT and KAFFIR CHIEF. Both are good horses, admittedly, but this is a rotten field and both have big chances. All Newmarket are prejudiced against last year's second, but he is always a handy early performer, and if hit unlucky is just the type to win this. He, too, has Woodland improved Longcroft immeasurably. I will be consistent and reasonably confident in advising my readers to support Longeroff and Kaffir Chief both ways.

THE LINCOLN.

"Really springing," everybody's Lincoln as they made for Lincoln to see the first big handicap of the year decided; and the splendid G.N. specials induced substantial support from metropolitan residents. Racersgoers think nothing of long journeys if there is anything worth their seeing. It is probably an owner, a trainer, or jockey's life to sit hours in the train.

Ancient Lincoln City gave early evidence of its being a big and a popular anniversary. Flat racing means not alone another set of equine performers, but quite a different racing company. It is more than usual bustle than jumping, nothing being done and over much quicker if the delays at post are excepted.

The walk up the Carholme Road was a pleasurable stroll if one was mindful of the traffic. The up-to-dateness of the times was evidenced by motor-cars now being available for a ride "courseway" style.

Most of the runners, especially the two-year-olds, were not half fit. There was a troop of competitors for the Brocklesby Trial Stakes, most of them ridden by novices. Without knowing the name of the horse—Crown Cup—everybody was a winner, and the race was a long way down. The Apparition Plate is more for the development of jockeys than horses. King Stork refused to go out of the paddock gate, so that it was lucky the rails are wonderfully well nailed, for he edged up against them. He came back in front, so that it was not a bad and white set-back for the local ones who were delighted, for Mr. Vyner lives in the neighbourhood, and is one of the six stewards of the meeting, none of whom are titled folk.

OLD LINCOLN.

It was truly the "Spring" Meeting. I a huge strong Kaffir Chief, who is very popular success. The going isn't bad, and the light grand, so that my steward's glasses could be very full of the start and running. The Lincoln supporters were well represented, race card, with trainers' names and race's pedigrees was appreciated, but no room for notes should be allowed. Lincoln is always an awkward place to sit, Tatters, and the paddock, right through every time between weight of horse and paddock buttons, had on all sides en route. What should think of a suburban gathering if the keys had to go through the ring to their horses? But Lincoln is quite typical of the old school—somewhat primitive and out of date. It reminds one nothing more than Croydon or Blackrock meeting. The exercise, however, will be limited to the paddock and to the local ones, who are delighted, for Mr. Vyner lives in the neighbourhood, and is one of the six stewards of the meeting, none of whom are titled folk.

THE FINALE.

Lincoln ended dismal and condition told in the main, for jumpers in Special and Angoumois races, as did the "special" the luckless O'Conor, who had been schooled to the paddock. O'Conor had had such a long dose of misfortune that even if he now scored narrowly at the expense of his lady owner it was rental. Had Claudian's race been before the Lincoln Kaffir Chief would have been at a shorter price. But so, too, did Rockingham's standard horse Schnappa, ran well, Fort Myers, Land companion, poorly. Halsey, twice successful, is a wonderful jockey to ride and win for trainers themselves. In the Webley Plate American Boy was sent, but American Lad, Scotch Lad, and Connemara Lad were in. The former named was much fancied, but one's own friends, with the best intent, usually give the worst of tips. Revelling in the mud Dasepsor was easily, and with Maher up, a long price. Miss Geddes gained the Brocklesby Stakes—spoilt by the many winners will immediately spring a tendon in his hindrance race, and the French hurdle-jumper who cost £500 has also gone wrong immediately he landed here.

From being almost an unnoted training centre, responsible for a big crop of very moderate jumpers such as Orpington, May, etc., Findon is now a centre which has gathered together nearly all the best of the steeplechase world all within the same bounds. No one deserves the possession of such good horses as Holy War, Cackie, and Jerry M. better than Robert Gore, whose whole troop, invariably numerous, have hitherto not been worth figuratively speaking, one leg of one of his last possessions.

LIVERPOOL.

No Knowsley House party, as intended, and the weather unfavourable. Liverpool's inauguration was marred. The sport proved fair, but the fiasco in the Cup spoilt the afternoon and cost speculators heavily, for it was suggested that under ordinary circumstances Glasci must have won by another Aintree trophy for the House of Derby. While a score line of country this is was shown when only Jerry M. of the Stanley Steeplechase starters stood up. This was naturally a popular "tip" and success, whilst other patrician owners had their colours "blooded." Last year's winner, Machakos, naturally a great pick of the "stay-at-home" was hot fat and going feelingly, but a more compliment Merlin upon the superb condition of the good-looking but burly Marley Wood. The wreath of the race, on looks, was the horse race of Reality, very much expected by Wootton, but on the worst possible course for a slow heavy animal, speed alone being required, round nothing but turns. And to it Reality was drawn worst of all, his jockey's perseverance to get a place—"is useful to know when they are going out each way—that just squeezed

him into third berth after coming through the whole field at a tremendous pace, staying on when the race was over.

THE HANDBICAP.

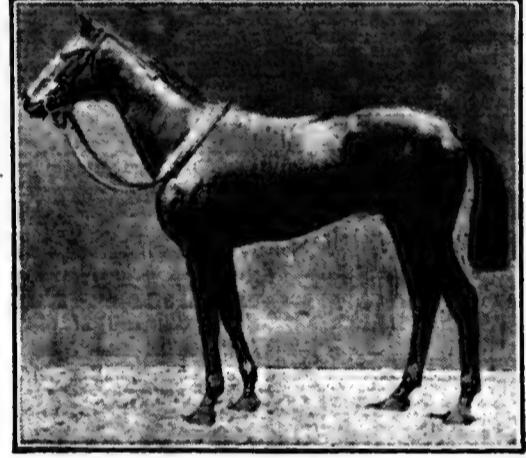
Those horses which should have been there were never in the race, and Kaffir Chief was a severe set back to the Newmarket "talent" (I) who had utterly and unmercifully denounced him in unison. Yet, on the book" one could not possibly put him out of the race—he is easily handled, and has now emulated Dan Swift's curious "City" record of winning the chief handicap after being third and then second previously. Coincidences which so frequently come off suggested that Tom West should have done similarly and gained the Grand National. With Kaffir Chief he was perfectly satisfied, feared nothing, and knew he had a strong hand in Rockbourne. But the popular trainer had nothing to try the horse with, and was anxious at the home denunciation of the winner, whose peculiarity it is to refuse to stretch himself and appear almost lame when he has his clothes on. Chaloner has been ill with a pain in the heart, the result of horse treading on it. Another man invalid was Martin, whose first mount this season it was, for he had only got up from a bed of sickness the previous day. And when fortune is on the flood it was only the usual sequence for the same jockey to immediately gain the following minor race. This happens very often, instances winner of the races are instances winner of the handicaps. The Military Gold Cup has just returned after a successful season in Austria, and there is nothing so important as beginning well. The public were main gainers—for not a single "professional" supported the winner; all the money came in cash from the little punter. In this and other cases much shorter notice had been taken before the race, and the "market" with Land League and Bellatrix were beaten in the result. All seconds are unlucky, and Longeroff unquestionably suffered through having too light a weight; had the impossible been a stone higher all round the gigantic shanty must have won. However, he rode him well but not very soundly, and his big five-year-old "wasn't ready yet" for his first race. In running events were better up him, and he seemed to be again going the fastest at the end; but Martin assured me that he had the race safe all the last two furlongs—was pulling up at the finish and could have got another three or four lengths out if the winner had been in his feet and Land League's being weighted already in several big pending handicaps must be some consolation to Mr. Walmsley and Woodland. Howard was not allowed a whip, and merely ambled the horse to post, as instructed in case he got excited and out of hand with him. Little boys do not win races on big powerful horses. Those prejudiced against the racing favourites were thoroughly justified—although the

Rubio will ever be known as the 15th Guinea animal, he has been in harness. All his form is moderate, but it is the lucky bad, but staying, "chasers that win Nationals. America often imports our good jumpers, and "is rare" imports for a successful "chaser" to come from that country or be American bred. Rubio was practically unhandled, his racing record is negligible, and "doubtless" in releasing him, against his trainer's wish, from a Newbury engagement when our good thing three weeks ago for this event. For first and second to come from one stable is astounding—Rubio, too, being the least fancied. But whilst Bletsoe won upon him, Marley and the jockey to Bletsoe's stable, and with in the lead of Tom West, who was very much fancied. Mr. Withington's recent marriage has truly brought him wondrous and well-deserved luck; his horses are obviously well schooled. But how many of those that fell would lose Rubio ordinarily—and over any ordinary course? Mount Prospect's Fortune, for instance, winner of the races, and the Grand National, with Kaffir Chief was perfectly satisfied, feared nothing, and knew he had a strong hand in Rockbourne. But the popular trainer had nothing to try the horse with, and was anxious at the home

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LATEST.

What a week and first blood to the horses. One thousand pounds stakes were daily matters, but now, thank goodness, are main gainers—for not a single "professional" supported the winner; all the money came in cash from the little punter. In this and other cases much shorter notice had been taken before the race, and the "market" with Land League and Bellatrix were beaten in the result. All seconds are unlucky, and Longeroff unquestionably suffered through having too light a weight; had the impossible been a stone higher all round the gigantic shanty must have won. However, he rode him well but not very soundly, and his big five-year-old "wasn't ready yet" for his first race. In running events were better up him, and he seemed to be again going the fastest at the end; but Martin assured me that he had the race safe all the last two furlongs—was pulling up at the finish and could have got another three or four lengths out if the winner had been in his feet and Land League's being weighted already in several big pending handicaps must be some consolation to Mr. Walmsley and Woodland. Howard was not allowed a whip, and merely ambled the horse to post, as instructed in case he got excited and out of hand with him. Little boys do not win races on big powerful horses. Those prejudiced against the racing favourites were thoroughly justified—although the



KAFFIR CHIEF, THE WINNER OF THE LINCOLN HANDICAP.

SPORT JOTTINGS.

Geo. Chaloner trains for more noblemen than any other man in his profession.

Tom West, and all H. B. Bletsoe's horses, are trained in the Earl of Kildare's Park.

The preliminary fence in the Grand National, and the last obstacle in the Doncaster steeplechase, are ordinary flights of hurdles.

No end of owners and backers really prefer jumping, as they rightly say they are longer in losing their money.

Mr. H. Bottomley is unusually excessively lucky in the bloodstock purchases he makes.

That Carnelian will not prove an exception.

He is a thoroughly exposed horse, is given 12st. 7lb. every time in handicaps, so it is difficult to see what can be done with him, for although never having won 200 sows, on the flat, he is really a moderate animal at that distance.

The opposite side of the medal has unluckily been shown in the recent purchases of The Longdon, who will immediately spring a tendon in his hindrance race, and the French hurdle-jumper who cost £500 has also gone wrong immediately he landed here.

From being almost an unnoted training centre, responsible for a big crop

of very moderate jumpers such as Orpington, May, etc., Findon is now a centre which has gathered together nearly all the best of the steeplechase world all within the same bounds.

No one deserves the possession of such good horses as Holy War, Cackie, and Jerry M. better than Robert Gore,

whose whole troop, invariably numerous,

have hitherto not been worth figuratively speaking, one leg of one of his last possessions.

Each year recently we have been accustomed to see the Grand National reproduced the same evening at the Palace Theatre. The popular managing director, Mr. Alfred Butt, was the proposer of the scheme to the Liverpool executive, who were therefore given a big advertisement gratuitous for the considerable expense it would entail.

Last year Mr. Butt generally offered the Liverpool executive the sum of £500 as a nominal compliment for being given the facilities, which was accepted, and it would have been thought that the idea originating with Mr. Butt would have been adopted by the whole master, and that the Liverpool executive would have again given Mr. Butt the opportunity to take these pictures instead of putting this privilege up to auction.

Sheriff Sir Theo. Bowater was not very

long ago one of the mainstays of the

Lytham St. Annes' Turf Club—and a very

good racing record.

The Stamford Bridge track, which is

in a tipping condition, is often used by

the Chelsea footballers to show their speed.

A truly extraordinary National with

its customary "grind"—and result

was the usual "stay-at-home."

Marley Wood, the wreath of

the race, on looks, was the horse race of

Reality, very much expected by Wootton,

but on the worst possible course for

a slow heavy animal, speed alone being

required, round nothing but turns. And

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—“is useful to know when they are

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YESTERDAY'S SPORTS.

WHO'S GOING DOWN?

FOOTBALL.

By ALEXANDER TAIT.

(Special to "The People.")

THE CUP Tie RESULTS.

The chances of the south, so bright on a few hours ago, are disposed of for this year. Those (and myself among them) who felt that, from a certain point of view, Fulham had no chance of success, Newcastle have it in their favour. As I look at the composition of the team, it is a team with a wealth of international talent, it is only natural that they should prevail. What a change it was! The Anfield ground had just had a lot of money spent upon it, and is well known to the Newcastle men, who thus had a distinct advantage, though it was on this occasion neutral. They have often played there, whereas Fulham had not, and the result is that, as at Craven Cottage the crowd are right on top of the players, and that upsets many a visiting side. Here was a fine, open expanse. It was a pity that Turell and Collins were away from Fulham, but their inclusion would not account for the way in which George Wilson and his friends overcame the Second Leaguers. It was a fine display of experience on the part of the winners, gained through long and weary years when they have been "on top but not told its tale."

Southampton fell before the "Wolves," no, I and told, were full of confidence after the kick-off. If there were no real "gum" on either side there were Englishmen prepared to do well. It was a game as Englishmen love, and the huge crowd was highly delighted. The result was in accord with popular expectation—and the plucky "Wolves" who like a team of home-bred men if possible were a business-like side. It is not often Soccer Blues appear in the Final, but Southampton Hunt will have the opportunity this year. Now that the "Saints" are out of it, to the intense regret of every loyal Southern Leaguer, our hopes will be with Wolverhampton. But my instinct tells me that Newcastle is in the estimation of the cup this year.

By the way, the 37th England and Scotland match takes place at New Hampshire on Saturday. The ground is to be given over to the game, and the admission is £100.00, and I hope to see Scotland win on this wonderful ground. The teams will be chosen on Monday. England are thought by many to have a good chance.

The Pedigree of Newcastle. Compared with many of the older clubs, Newcastle United have as shabby a pedigree as a day's research in the history of the unknown clubs.

June 16, 1890, was the Newcastle East End Club was formed, and another one in the West End of the town, and in these days the encounters between the two sides attracted large numbers of people, but nothing in comparison with the huge numbers who now assemble at St. James' Park in the local clubs joined together and formed the United, and a new period of success opened, but for two or three years they were in the Second Division. Having got elected to the Second Division it was not till nine years ago that they were admitted into the First League by the extension of members of that select body, and the club has now comfortably well established. The men of man who made the club, Mr. Tom Watson is a name that will not be forgotten in the early days of football in Newcastle, and could tell many a stirring experience of the early days. His successor was a Mr. Walter Golding, who was ambitious, and saw the United through a critical period. Money was obtained, and Mr. Alexander Turpin, and Mr. F. G. Waite the present secretary, also lent a hand to form a great club. There were many difficulties in the way, and the ground is, in many think, the most perfectly equipped enclosure in North and 80,000 people can be comfortably accommodated there. What of the team? The style of play of the Blue of R. S. McColl, Andrew, then, Templeton, A. Gardner, and others, over players, may be traced in the tiding up of a team which to-day enjoys a reputation of being great in race and clean in methods. One has to look at the number of men they give to international matches to see how much football there is in the club. They include: Wren, goal (Scottish Junior International); McCombe, McCracken, and others (Internationals); Vetch, Ken, and McMillan, half-backs (Internationals); Rutherford, Howie, Orr, and others (Internationals); Wilson and Spedie (Internationals); or three seasons, the last looked on gaining a double barrelled triumph. Hope faltered only to deceive, but soon after season they have done so. If that they had gained no other distinction they are always looked upon as a team that must win the highest honours. The support may be gauged by the fact that, as a rule, they equal or gates of Chelsea, to far as attendance is concerned.

The Latest from the Secretaries. Up to Friday night the three clubs whose conduct has been impugned have allowed the case against them to go by fault and no statement on their part is taken. The "Spurs," at any rate, have kept silence beyond the communication of the case. Whether it is wise to do this in this silent policy is open to doubt, public opinion is being created which will be with the action of the Southern League, and nothing is being done to counteract it. At any rate, we hope that the Southern League might be to throw a little light on the subject, which is not altogether creditable to those who have to manage the business. The official communication of the "Spurs" said the board are not going to intimidate the action of the Southern League on Monday, and are proceeding with their application for admission into the English League. The actions of the Board are left to the delegates. Messrs. Deacock and

At the present time there is a regular scandal on the part of clubs to get into the division of the Southern League, and to be elected or promoted. There is a general canvassing and bribery of the local description, and victory would belong to rest with those who have the most. The best merit is at a disadvantage. The promises are given and backed up by gold. Danger is that football will further suffer by making so much of a business instead of a game in which the hardest game should be played. Undoubtedly the majority of the Southern League have determined to stand to their content, and I verily believe that the first clubs will be very serious indeed. But it must be needed that they have only themselves.

Midland League. Bradford 3, Worcester 1. Cheltenham 3, Gloucester 1. Coventry 1, Walsall 1. Luton 1, Merton 1. Middlesbrough 1, Notts County 1. Northampton 1, Shrewsbury 1. Peterborough 1, Worcester 1. Shrewsbury 1, Northampton 1. Walsall 1, Merton 1. Worcester 1, Peterborough 1.

THE SCOTTISH CUP. Kilmarnock v. St. Mirren. Before 15,000 spectators a record for the ground—three goals were scored in the first half, and the game was very heavy.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE—DIV. I.

BRENTFORD 1, CRYSTAL PALACE 1.

Like the weather, the game at Brentford between the local team and the Crystal Palace was bright and sparkling, and the result was a draw with a score 1—1—affords a fair review of the game. Neither side put their full strength into the field, Brentford being without Clark and Brown, Hayes and Syral operating in their stead; while the Palace had a youngster in Lewis and a pair of Breyer. In the opening half of the game the Palace, with the backs, gave a very good showing indeed. They kept a lively ball low with short passes, and Bauchop, the recently acquired centre forward, was much in evidence. He is an opportunist at the first wicket, and at length, after three foul plays, he took a score from Davies, and, running between the backs, put the score, putting the ball past Williams, who

RAN OUT FRUITLESSLY.

Keeping up the pressure the Palace had all the better of the game up to half time, and then a remarkable change was seen. Brentford went off on a wing to swing the ball from wing to wing, and quite soon the Palace lost the ball. Early on Brentford missed a fine chance as Hamilton was badly brought down in the penalty area, but Parsons, who took the kick, failed, as Johnson saved finely. A few minutes later, however, Corbett made matters equal with a fine high kick. Then the locals had a further chance in the home side being given against the Palace. Bowman, who took the kick, was no more fortunate than his clubmate, as once again Johnson brought off.

A GREAT SAVE.

Just as the game was about to end, the Londoners were certainly even, although McIvor had not had nearly as much work as Ashcroft, who once again had a mazy run right through the middle of a mass of men, right through from Robertson. Half-time: Blackburn, 1; Woolwich, 1. The second half failed to produce any further goals. The individual efforts to record points were weak, neither set of forwards being at all effective in front of goal. Had the Londoners been more alert, they might have had a small chance, but the Palace had plenty of chances. Nevertheless the defence of Gray and Ashcroft together with sharp, must not be underrated. They were stubborn in their tactics and absolute throughout the whole match. The two halves were completely even. Now that the "Saints" have got out of it, to the intense regret of every loyal Southern Leaguer, our hopes

will be with Wolverhampton. But my instinct tells me that Newcastle is in the estimation of the cup this year.

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June 16, 1890, was the Newcastle East End Club was formed, and another one in the West End of the town, and in these days the encounters between the two sides attracted large numbers of people, but nothing in comparison with the huge numbers who now assemble at St. James' Park in the local clubs joined together and formed the United, and a new period of success opened, but for two or three years they were in the Second Division. Having got elected to the Second Division it was not till nine years ago that they were admitted into the First League by the extension of members of that select body, and the club has now comfortably well established. The men of man who made the club, Mr. Tom Watson is a name that will not be forgotten in the early days of football in Newcastle, and could tell many a stirring experience of the early days. His successor was a Mr. Walter Golding, who was ambitious, and saw the United through a critical period. Money was obtained, and Mr. Alexander Turpin, and Mr. F. G. Waite the present secretary, also lent a hand to form a great club. There were many difficulties in the way, and the ground is, in many think, the most perfectly equipped enclosure in North and 80,000 people can be comfortably accommodated there. What of the team? The style of play of the Blue of R. S. McColl, Andrew, then, Templeton, A. Gardner, and others, over players, may be traced in the tiding up of a team which to-day enjoys a reputation of being great in race and clean in methods. One has to look at the number of men they give to international matches to see how much football there is in the club. They include: Wren, goal (Scottish Junior International); McCombe, McCracken, and others (Internationals); Vetch, Ken, and McMillan, half-backs (Internationals); Rutherford, Howie, Orr, and others (Internationals); Wilson and Spedie (Internationals); or three seasons, the last looked on gaining a double barrelled triumph. Hope faltered only to deceive, but soon after season they have done so. If that they had gained no other distinction they are always looked upon as a team that must win the highest honours. The support may be gauged by the fact that, as a rule, they equal or

exceed the gates of Chelsea, to far as attendance is concerned.

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"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

PARAGRAPHS FROM ALL PARTS.

In London 2,401 births and 1,453 deaths were registered last week. The births were 140 and the deaths 60 below the average.

The 1,453 deaths included 24 from measles, 11 from scarlet fever, 15 from diphtheria, 32 from whooping-cough, 2 from enteric fever, and 19 from diarrhoea.

The deaths attributed directly to influenza numbered 68, and those to different forms of violence to 32.

In Greater London 3,776 births and 2,117 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, these numbers are 155 and 19 below the respective averages in the corresponding weeks of the previous five years.

The deaths registered last week in 76 great towns of England and Wales corresponded to an annual rate of 16.9 per 1,000 of their aggregate population, which is estimated at 16,234,932 persons in the middle of this year. In the preceding three weeks the rates had been 17.3, 17.6, and 17.2.

After 60 years' service as Secretary of the London Hospital for the Insane, Lincoln, Mr. Richard Hall has retired in his 84th year.

The Transvaal Government, in co-operation with the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, will hold a trial next year for small rock drills suitable for narrow stoping work on the Witwatersrand. Two prizes of £4,000 and £1,000 will be offered.

The Natal Government emphatically denies the statement contained in a telegram from Miss Colenso to English newspapers that the magistracy of Nkandla is a notorious flagging centre. No native has been flogged there since the proclamation of martial law in November last.

A QUIVER FULL.

The wife of Mr. Alfred Newell, of Gederton, Bassetlaw, South Lincolnshire, has just given birth to her 21st child.

A NERVOUS SHOCK.

J. W. Harrison, a Huddersfield builder, was awarded £500 damages at Leeds Assizes against the Wakefield and District Light Railways Co. Plaintiff was alighting from a car when the span wire came down, burned part of plaintiff's clothes, and caused a nervous shock.

CLOSED DOOR IN MANCHURIA.

British merchants in Tientsin and Newchwang have addressed strong protests to the British Foreign Office regarding Japan's opposition to the proposed Chinese railway from Tsin-min-tung to Fukien. They contend that the action of the Japanese is opposed to the pledges given by Japan in the Portsmouth Treaty.

Whilst returning from school a child, aged six, son of a postman, named Edo, was killed by an express train at Pewsey, Wiltshire.

Mr. Goo, Hawkins, J.P., for many years chairman of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, has died at Oxford.

Wild strawberries and violets are in bloom at Headley, Hants, and at Ascot a thrush's nest containing four eggs has been found.

"Thank you, your worship; you are discharging an honest, hard-working gentleman," said a piano-organ player on being dismissed by the Lambeth magistrate.

Japanese merchants are reported to be hurriedly leaving Canton, South China, as the result of the boycott following on the release of the Japanese steamer Tatsu Maru.

While hanging over a precipice on the Hohen Wand, in the Sommering Range, to pluck flowers, a Vienna clerk named Rolf Droseler fell 300ft. and was killed on the spot.

Queen Wilhelmina has informed the Rotterdam branch of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society that she will give an additional sum of £10 to the fund for building a Wilhelmina-Bethel Institute for sailors on the south bank of the Meuse.

LAMB'S LONG FAST.

After having been locked in a barn for seven weeks without food or drink, a Scotch wether lamb was found alive at Goldings' Farm, Honsham, though in a terrible plight, as the result of its prolonged fast. The lamb must have jumped in a bin, and, being unable to get out, remained undiscovered.

MILITARY KNIGHT'S MEMORIAL.

An oxen tablet in moulded carved frame of Hoptonwood stone, from the designs of Mr. A. Y. Nutt, architect, at Windsor Castle, has been erected in the south choir of St. George's Chapel to the memory of the late Maj. Dyke Marsh. He was a Military Knight of Windsor for 17 years, entered the Army in 1854, and served in the Crimea and India.

A DIRECTORY OF NURSES.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh has introduced into the House of Lords a Bill which will authorise the establishment of an official directory of nurses on which every nurse who has received training in nursing at a hospital, infirmary, or other institution in Canada declares that it has found positions for all its people and accepts full responsibility for them.

THE CANADIAN CELEBRATIONS.

Earl Grey cabled to Mr. Deakin inviting him to attend the Canadian Tercentenary celebrations. The Federal Premier, being unable to leave Australia, cabled to the Earl of Dudley, the newly-appointed Governor-General, inviting him to represent the Commonwealth. The Earl has cordially consented.

A gardener named Thos. Williams, of Merthyr, has died from tetanus, caused by a splinter in his hand.

West Ham's Finance Committee recommends a rate for the half-year ending Sept. 30 of 4s. 8d., a reduction of one penny.

Three hundred and fifty persons were lost at sea off the American coast between Connecticut and Canada during the last six months.

Sir F. Falkner, K.C., for 29 years Recorder of Dublin, has died at Funchal, Madeira, from pneumonia. He was 77 years old.

For the first time in county court history, two judges this week sat in one of the metropolitan courts, Judge Lodge and Judge Gray presiding over the double court at Clerkenwell.

The installation of Lord Brassey as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports has been postponed from Easter Tuesday until the end of June or early July.

Wm. Barton, tramp, has been sent for trial at Reading charged with knocking down P.C. Painting, who had told him to stop using obscene language, and stabbing him three times.

Departmental Committee on Bankruptcy Law Reform, which has been sitting for some time, has nearly completed the preparation of its report, which is expected to be ready in a month's time.

Burglars paid a visit to St. Michael's Church at Lichfield between Sunday night and early Monday morning, and after doing considerable damage, decamped, not having found anything valuable enough to take.

VENTNOR TOWN CLERKSHP.

For the post of town clerk of Ventnor, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. R. M. Barr, who has accepted a more lucrative appointment as town clerk of Hanwell, no fewer than 74 applications were received. Mr. W. Toser, clerk and accountant to Rothwell (Northants) Urban District Council, was appointed at a salary of £160 per annum.

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

The principal feature of the 29th Royal Naval and Military Tournament, which will be held at Olympia on May 21 to June 6, will be a "devil dance" and an exhibition of bush fighting by native West African soldiers.

S.A. IMMIGRANTS.

Replying to charges of importing useless immigrants who swell the ranks of the unemployed, the Salvation Army's immigration department in Canada declares that it has found positions for all its people and accepts full responsibility for them.

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"I was thunderstruck, not drunk," was the indignant remonstrance of a woman prisoner at Acton Police Court.

The Rev. S. F. Sykes, Vicar of St. Matthew's, Holbeck, Leeds, ascended the spire of the parish church and inspected the new weather-vane.

Great waves raised by a gale and beating on the beach revealed a quantity of buried gold coins and jewellery at Pardelhe, Portugal.

Mr. Arthur Prime, rural postman between Needham Market and Greeting, Suffolk, has retired after 35 years' service, during which he has walked 132,000 miles.

Knowing that he was doomed to die from cancer within a month, John Bunting, an inmate of King's Lynn taking carbolic acid.

The statement published by a Madrid journal to the effect that doctors consider it necessary to amputate King Manuel's wounded arm is officially declared to be a pure fabrication.

At Birmingham, Glynas, T. Pepper, tutor, was committed for trial on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences from Fredk. H. Steele, manager of a branch of Lloyd's Bank, by representing that he had a large account at West Kensington.

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A LINK WITH THE PAST.

The original of Mr. Tope, chief verger of Cloisterham Cathedral, in Dickens' "Edwin Drood," has just passed away in the person of Mr. Wm. Miles, at the age of 92. Mr. Miles was a pensioned ex-verger of Rochester (which, of course, was Cloisterham) Cathedral. Commencing as chorister, at the age of nine, his connection with the cathedral lasted for 75 years.

ETON LAY CLERK'S FUNERAL.

The funeral took place at Clewer Churchyard of Mr. Thom. Smith, a pensioned lay clerk, of Eton College, where he had sung for 32 years. He died at the age of 76, and, in addition to his career at Eton College, was first at Manchester Cathedral, and afterwards at New College, Oxford. His Eton colleagues attended the funeral service, which was conducted by Dr. V. H. Rutherford, M.P.

Jas. Mulligan and Geo. Conway, for street bunting in the City, were fined £10 each at the Mansion House.

A Bill to tax motor cars has been read a first time in the Jersey States. The speed limit was fixed at 10 miles an hour.

Sir Jas. Warwick, a well-known authority on municipal law, who was Town Clerk of Glasgow from 1873 to 1903, died this week.

Dr. Menotti Bonelli and Dr. Gustavo Babboni have been elected Captains Regent, and will assume the Presidency on April 1 of the Republic of San Marino.

More than 64,000 boys were fitted out and sent to sea by the Marine Society during the 120 years between 1750 and 1905.

John Bexley, 25, was struck by a flapping sail and knocked overboard and drowned from the Dorse, one of the ships of the Yarmouth fishing fleet.

The Rev. F. C. Buckley, Rector of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Patrick, Wapping, and at one time a member of the old London School Board, has died.

Malcolm Douglas Graham, the clerk who stole theological works from 50 different clergymen, was fined 40s. and 22s. costs at Westminster.

Harry Swayne Smith, 35, ex-Clerk of the Peace for Devizes, has been committed for trial on charges of misappropriation of trust money and forgery of deeds, involving about £250,000. Bail was refused.

Judge Reutoul, K.C., in the City of London County Court, said it was probable that the power under which county court judges granted committals on judgment summonses would soon be abolished. Shopkeepers should be all the more careful in giving so much reckless credit.

NEW SYMBOL WANTED.

The directors of the Paris paper "Le Journal" are offering a prize of £100 for the best symbolic statue of the French Republic of to-day. The figure with the Phrygian cap is considered out of date.

SALE OF A V.C.

A Victoria Cross, awarded to Corp. Wm. Goats of the 9th Lancers, for gallantry at Lucknow, was sold by auction this week for £61. With it was the Indian Mutiny medal, with bars, for the relief of Lucknow and Delhi.

CROSBY HALL.

A resolution in favour of the re-erection of Crosby Hall on a site at Chelsea, in conjunction with a University Hall of residence, was unanimously adopted at a meeting at the residence of Mr. J. Martin White, of Cumberland-place.

15,000 BOYS PETITION PARLIAMENT.

A petition with 15,000 signatures, in three large volumes, organised by the British Lads' Anti-Smoking Union, in support of the Children's Bill's proposal to prohibit juvenile smoking, was presented to Parliament this week by Dr. V. H. Rutherford, M.P.

Public meetings are to be held throughout the country by the Coal Consumers' Defence League.

The total number of persons in receipt of State relief throughout India is now 1,558,459.

America has accepted the invitation of the Chinese Government for the U.S. battleship fleet to visit China.

The L.C.C. Education Committee has drawn up a report which is strongly opposed to the Government's Education Bill.

The Secretary of State for War has appointed Mr. E. H. Coles, barrister-at-law, to be Comptroller of War Department Lands.

A Hanley schoolmaster, named Mr. J. H. Brindley, was cycling to his home when the chain of the machine broke, and he was hurled to the ground and killed.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners announce that they have set aside £100,000 towards a new battleship of the £250,000 which is to form a reserve fund for providing pensions for aged and infirm clergymen.

Details of the competition for the Robert's trophy for British schoolboys have been issued. The competitions will be held annually, and open to British boys throughout the hard labour.

A French shipbuilding Co. at St. Nazaire is preparing for Russia plans for a new battleship of the enormous displacement of 25,000 tons. She is to be armed with 13 12-in. guns.

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PEDLAR'S HOARD.

A pedlar, named Wm. Sands, of Christchurch, who was arrested for being drunk at Bournemouth, was found, on being searched, to have the sum of £143 12s. 2d. in gold and silver in his possession. In fining the man £5., and £4. costs, the chairman of the court at Bournemouth remarked that it was fortunate for the constable that the constable took care of him.

CASUALS ON BICYCLES.

The master of Easby Workhouse, near Darvel, reported to the guardians that two of the casuals had come to the workhouse on bicycles. "That is up to date," was the remark of one member, whilst another observed: "They will come in motor cars next."

They were a good deal of laughter over the incident. The master subsequently stated that the men were unemployed carpenters, who were touring the country on their bicycles in search of work.

Ella Ann Owen, 82, died in Hamersmith Infirmary from bronchitis, accelerated by falling out of bed.

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A meeting of the Religious Society was held at the Mansions House to promote an appeal for £10,000. This sum is required to enable the organisation to avail itself of the awakening now taking place in China, and spread Christianity by literary methods.

The acute distress which prevails in the Hartlepools has been further intensified by the laying off of a large number of workmen from Messrs. Furness, Withy, and Co.'s shipyard, the reason assigned for the discharge being the slackness of orders and the continuance of the engineers' strike.

AN M.P.'S MARRIAGE.

At Humberstone Church, Leicester, Mr. Mansfield, M.P. for the Spalding division, was married to Miss S. E. Winter, youngest daughter of the late Ald. Winter.

OLD WESTMINSTER.

The king has lent five drawings of Old Westminster from the royal collection at Windsor to the exhibition of the Royal Amateur Society, which will be held at Speaker's House, Palace of Westminster, from April 2 to 5.

STRUCK BY A HANDLE.

At an inquest at Golcar, near Huddersfield, on Dorothy Sanderson, 23, it was stated that an abscess on the brain was caused through the man being struck by the handle of a spinning machine while she was mending clothes. She died after an operation.

NEXT WEEK, "THE MOST MISERABLE MAN ON EARTH." SUNG BY SAM MAYO.

"SING, MY LADS, YEAVE HO!"

SUNG with Great Success by WILKIE BARD.

This Song may be sung in public without Fee or Licence, except at Theatres or Music Halls. [COPYRIGHT.]

Written and Composed by NAT MAYER.

Allegro moderato.

Fine.

Key F.

1. Soon well be in Lon-don Town— Sing, my lads, yeave ho!..... And we'll call at the "Rose and Crown

THE CLIFF TRAGEDY.

SENSATIONAL STORY IN THE POLICE COURT.

SHOEBLACK'S STARTLING EVIDENCE.

POSTED LETTERS AT NIGHT FOR ACCUSED MAN.

COUNSEL AND THE QUESTION OF MOTIVE.

The police court proceedings in connection with the Bournemouth cliff tragedy were continued this week.

Counsel for the prosecution outlined the case for the Crown and called a shoebblack.

This witness, whose evidence was exclusively forecasted in "The People" some weeks ago, said that on the afternoon of the day when the tragedy is supposed to have taken place, prisoner asked him to post two letters for him that evening.

COUNSEL'S STORY.

Just over a month since the discovery was first made the full story of the prosecution was told with regard to the case against Frank Maguire, who is charged with the wilful murder of Miss Emma Sheriff. The discovery of the body was made on Feb. 18, and the arrest of Maguire followed a few days later.—Mr. Lewis again appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Alabaster defended. — The main evidence that would be offered, said Mr. Lewis, would deal with prisoner's movements between Saturday, Feb. 15, and Friday, Feb. 21, when he was arrested. Prisoner's real name, he said, was John Francis Maguire, although he was known as Powell to his landlady, Mrs. Holder, of Denbigh-st., Pimlico, and also to Mr. Hayman, of Rochester, by whom he had been employed.

Your Loving Sister.

He was 22 years of age, and the son of Mrs. Maguire, a widow, who was in service in Bournemouth as a cook. Miss Sheriff was a dressmaker, aged 36, whose friendship with Mrs. Maguire was of such a close character that the relations between the two were very much like those of mother and daughter. When accused was a trooper at Christchurch, he saw a road deal of Miss Sheriff, but could not have any authority for saying that Miss Sheriff bore an irreproachable character, and the relationship between herself and accused was that of a brother and sister. Mr. Lewis then read a letter from Miss Sheriff to accused, found on him when arrested. It was sent from Palmerston, Bournemouth, and was dated Jan. 1. It ran:

You cannot know, or think, how well your letter was read this morning after my silence. Dear Mary, you must forgive me, but I had to tell dear mother once to relieve her mind. Dear Mary, you ask if mother is well. She has not been well for a long time, she had a bad foot. She is still at Southwark. (Then followed address.) My sonny, you speak of coming down, do you know how you are please, and when you can get down, but, if so, I will be pleased to see you. Mother has got out to service, so you could not go to me. If you can come down you could go to me. Don't come till after Feb. 1, as I shall be away. Then, if you'd like to come down, you can come as you like, and every welcome you do, as I am. We will be up again. Dear Sonny, if you let me have a letter before Friday evening, I need not ask you to write mother, as I know you won't keep her waiting a moment longer than you can. —Your loving sister, ERINIE.

At the Same House.

Prisoner came down and arrangements were made for him to have a separate room at Palmerston, and take his meals with Miss Sheriff. On Monday, Feb. 17, accused was supposed to have returned to London. Assuming that he had arrived in London, he would arrive in London at 7.30, the same evening it would be 7.30 when he must have left Waterloo at 4.30. Now, said Mr. Lewis, telegram on that Monday was sent from the East Strand Post-office to Mr. Hayman at Rochester. It was in accused man's handwriting, and contained the message, "Have just arrived, Frank." The telegram was handed over the counter, but it was physical impossibility that, if the man it was correct, it was handed by prisoner himself, for they would not have left the same night, and that he was with Miss Sheriff at night, and that he spent the Monday night at the Salisbury Hotel, Bournemouth, in the name of Powell.

Whose Bracelet?

They would have the evidence of a man named Naylor. Mr. Lewis went to the police, and the prisoner showed him a jewel, like Miss Sheriff's in the tele. At the moment there was no evidence to show that prisoner did go to London at all on the Monday, as every inquiry was being made to question was he did go, and, if so, why? On the Tuesday morning, day of the murder, prisoner, said Lewis, gave a letter to a boy named Blatchford at a shop not far from Miss Sheriff's lodgings. It was addressed to Miss Sheriff. Prisoner seemed to have gone to London, a shoebblack named Wingrove, who at a pitch near Denbigh-st., where he had been 20 years, had known the prisoner as a customer for three or four months, and, according to Mr. Lewis, could prove that Maguire came to him on the 18th about dinner time, and asked if he would post two letters for him after eight o'clock that evening.

Mysterious Action.

Wingrove knew Maguire well, and could identify him. Wingrove was illiterate, and could not read, but he would describe the

time the message was received in the operator's room upstairs. — The landlady of the Salisbury Hotel, Bournemouth, and the bookkeeper, Miss Ada Bates, then repeated their evidence as to the accused having slept at the hotel on the nights of Feb. 17 and 19. On both occasions, when asked for a deposit, he produced a sovereign, and received change. Prisoner's signature in the hotel book was shown the bench, it being "Frank Hayman, London, Room 30."

His Business Name.
Prisoner told the landlady, however, that that was only his business name. The next witness, a boy named Edk. Blatchford, told how Maguire came into a shoemaker's shop where he was employed.—Mr. Lewis: What did he ask you to do? He asked me to deliver a letter to Miss Sheriff, Palmerston-rd. This was about 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Feb. 18, and the shop is only a few hundred yards from Miss Sheriff's lodgings. Witness added that the envelope was of white paper, and addressed in ink. There was considerable sensation in court when Mr. Lewis called Sydney Wingrove, the shoebblack, whom he had referred to in his opening.—A man of about 40 hobbled to the witness-box by the aid of a crutch. He had often seen prisoner, and regarded him as

A Regular Customer.

and last saw him about six weeks ago the previous Tuesday at about two o'clock. "While I cleaned his boots he said, 'Are you going to be here all day?' I said, 'Yes, sir.' He said, 'Will you post these two letters for me?' and I said, 'Yes, sir.' Then he said, 'Don't you post them before eight o'clock to-night, and give me sixpence.'—Mr. Lewis: Can you read? I can read a paper, but not handwriting very well. Describing the envelopes, Wingrove said they were square and bluish-grey in colour. He posted them at the post-office in Vauxhall Bridge-rd. at 8.5. He fixed the time by the clock opposite the post-office.

A Letter to a Barmaid.

Mr. Lewis: Have you ever posted a letter before for prisoner? Yes, about three months ago, a letter to a barmaid. He remained at the day because he usually went home to dinner on Monday and Tuesday, but not other days, because his wife went out to work. On the 18th his wife asked him why he had not gone home to dinner, and why he was late, and he told her about the letters. He saw prisoner again at his pitch near Victoria Station, and prisoner asked whether he had posted the letters. Witness replied, "Yes, they would have them at nine this morning."

(Yesterday's proceedings will be found on page 1.)

A MAN OF COURAGE
HONOURED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

For having performed the bravest deed of the year 1907, Wm. H. Parr, an able seaman, of Patter-end, England, was at Marlborough House, presented by the Prince of Wales with the Stanhope gold medal. Parr saved the life of a comrade named James Moore, who had fallen overboard from the steamer Ilford, belonging to Mewers, Reading and Co., Aberdeen Line, into the shark-infested waters of the Inhambana river, East Africa. The brave deed has already been recorded in the "People." The secretary of the Royal Humane Society, who read to the Prince of Wales, who read to the Prince of Wales,

again to the Superior Court, and finally as a last resort to the Supreme Court of the States. The estate consists of the Sullivan Building and 160 acres of land near Ballard. There were many petitions from pretenders. Marie Carran, a French tutor, filed a nuncupative will alleged to have been made by John Sullivan. Her story was supported by her sister and her brother-in-law.

French Tutor's Claim.

According to the statement of Miss Carran, Sullivan sought to learn French, and went to live at their home as a boarder and studied French under Miss' tuition. Sullivan, it was stated in the American Courts, became greatly attached to his tutor. This nuncupative will was later discredited, and pronounced by Judge Fraser "conceived in fraud and a plot of a crafty mind to secure possession of a valuable estate." Subsequent developments led to the sending of Mr. R. W. Prigmore, deputy prosecuting attorney, to Ireland in an effort to get evidence, with the result that Corcoran's claim has been upheld.

Topsham Sailing Club has elected the Hon. Lionel Walrond, M.P., as commodore.



SYDNEY WINGROVE,
The shoebblack, who gave important
evidence.

FIGHT FOR GOLD.

DUBLIN MAN WINS
A FORTUNE.

EIGHT YEARS' LITIGATION.

The Supreme Court of the United States has awarded to Mr. Edward Corcoran, harness-maker, of Dublin, an estate worth at least \$150,000, which was left by an Irish American named John Sullivan, who died at Seattle, U.S.A., in 1900. There were many claimants to the property, but the Court has now decided after eight years that the heirs are Mr. Corcoran and Miss Hannah Callaghan, Cork, first cousins of the deceased. Miss Callaghan, however, died three years ago, and the whole estate therefore goes to Mr. Corcoran. A claim by United States Senator Piles to a portion of the estate was also recognized. Miss Callaghan, who died while the litigation over the estate was in progress and without realizing a penny of her cousin's riches, was an unassuming peasant living in Co. Cork.

Backwards and Forwards.

Sullivan's death in 1900 leaving no will brought about a legal battle, which had its inception in the Federal Court, went to the Circuit Court of Appeals, to the Supreme Court of the United States, back to the Superior Court of King County, thence to the Supreme Court, back

again to the Superior Court, and finally as a last resort to the Supreme Court of the States. The estate consists of the Sullivan Building and 160 acres of land near Ballard. There were many petitions from pretenders.

Marie Carran, a French tutor, filed a nuncupative will alleged to have been made by John Sullivan. Her story was supported by her sister and her brother-in-law.

French Tutor's Claim.

According to the statement of Miss Carran, Sullivan sought to learn French, and went to live at their home as a boarder and studied French under Miss' tuition. Sullivan, it was stated in the American Courts, became greatly attached to his tutor. This nuncupative will was later discredited, and pronounced by Judge Fraser "conceived in fraud and a plot of a crafty mind to secure possession of a valuable estate."

Subsequent developments led to the sending of Mr. R. W. Prigmore, deputy prosecuting attorney, to Ireland in an effort to get evidence, with the result that Corcoran's claim has been upheld.

Topsham Sailing Club has elected the Hon. Lionel Walrond, M.P., as commodore.

FOREMAN AND GIRL.

STRANGE CHARGE
OF PERJURY.

WHO WAS THE FATHER?

An unusual case was heard at Coventry, when Edith Alford, Barras Green, Stoke, was summoned on the information of Wilfred Herbert, a cobbler, of the Clydeside, Highbridge, for "unlawfully, wickedly, and corruptly committing perjury."—Mr. S. H. Masser appeared to prosecute, and said that this was a serious charge against defendant, and arose out of application on the part of Miss Alford for the affiliation of her child. That application was made in this court on Jan. 20 against the man Hardacre, and was dismissed. It was now alleged against the young woman that she not only committed perjury in the sense of stating what was untrue, but did so wilfully, intentionally, after due warning, with the object of obtaining an order of affiliation against defendant in that case.—Hardacre. If it proved that he had submitted that it would be the magistrate's duty to commit defendant to take her trial at the Assizes, whatever their sympathy might be with her owing to her age and other circumstances. This case had been taken after

Very Careful Consideration.

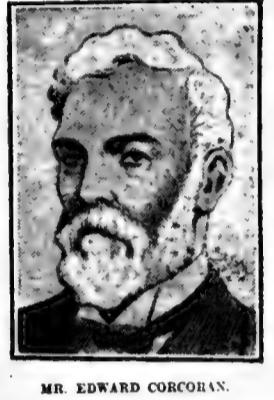
Proceeding, Mr. Masser detailed the facts of the case, and said that in August, 1906, the man Hardacre was

employed as a foreman at the Ordnance Works, Coventry. The girl came to him and asked for employment there. Upon Hardacre asking particulars of her previous work she gave the explanation that she had to leave her previous employment on the ground of her having had a child. The child, in respect of which proceedings were taken in January last, was not the first which the young woman had had. The man Hardacre found the girl work, and later began walking out with Miss Alford, and Hardacre admitted intimacy with her. The alleged perjury was mainly in respect to defendant's evidence as to dates. The evidence which was said to be of a false nature included defendant's statement that Hardacre was the father of her child; that she stayed in Rugby 81 weeks; and that she came to Coventry in the middle of February, 1907. The definite allegation of perjury was in respect of her statement that Hardacre left Coventry for Glasgow on Feb. 23, and that on that occasion she saw him off. He got very little for what he did, and was a "regular catespaw" for the bookmaker, who had all the profit.—Mr. Curtis Bennett said the bookmaker who made a "catespaw" of him had better pay his fine. Each of the defendants would be fined £10. The betting slips found he ordered to be destroyed.—Det.-Supt. Davey asked for police costs incurred in hiring a constable to get near the defendant. The detective added that the bookmaker now employed such an army of touts that the police had the greatest difficulty. — The magistrate said that he wrote to Miss Alford with reference to her coming to Scotland and being married. In consequence

of what came to his knowledge, however, he ceased to correspond with her. He denied being in Coventry on Feb. 23 and Feb. 26, and being intimate with the young woman on those dates. Defendant denied the allegation of perjury and was committed to the Assizes.

BOOKMAKERS AND THEIR TOUTS.

As a result of trying to avoid the new Act, Jas. Bartlett, of 16, Stratton-ground, and Jno. Howe, of Wood's-place, were charged yesterday at Westminster with street betting at Horseferry-rd., S.W. A similar charge was preferred against Edwd. Gidder, of Clemmell-rd., Fulham, described as a commission agent.—Det.-Supt. Waite, who arrested Bartlett and Howe on Friday, said that to evade the Act bookmakers now employed men to collect slips on commission.—Bartlett, a cripple, who stood in the dock on crutches, said he only started this week for a bookmaker. He got very little for what he did, and was a "regular catespaw" for the bookmaker, who had all the profit.—Mr. Curtis Bennett said the bookmaker who made a "catespaw" of him had better pay his fine. Each of the defendants would be fined £10. The betting slips found he ordered to be destroyed.—Det.-Supt. Davey asked for police costs incurred in hiring a constable to get near the defendant. The detective added that the bookmaker now employed such an army of touts that the police had the greatest difficulty. — The magistrate said that in addition to the £10 fine, he would order the payment of £6. costs.



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DIVORCE COURT STORIES.

MR. PHIL RAY.

COMEDIAN AND HIS WIFE.

CROSS DIVORCE PETITION.

HUSBAND CITES FOUR CO-RESPONDENTS.

The well-known comedian, Mr. Phil Ray, appeared in a dual role this week in the Divorce Court—both as respondent and petitioner. During the hearing of the case many serious allegations were made. In private life Mr. Phil Ray is Mr. Percy Cochrane, and his wife, Lydia, sought a judicial separation from him. The charges she made were denied by Phil Ray, who cross-petitioned for a divorce, alleging misconduct on the part of his wife with a number of men, four of whom were cited as co-respondents—Geo. Chas. Torkington, Lawrence Smith, Jerry Cook, Theo. Ryder. These charges were denied by Mrs. Cochrane.

Married Twelve Years Ago.

—Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., opening the case for the wife, said that the marriage, which took place at Wandsworth Registry Office in 1896, proved exceedingly unhappy. Mr. Cochrane, who was a popular music-hall artist, treated his wife with such cruelty that she had to leave him more than once. According to counsel he hit her in the face, bit her, struck her, and once pulled her round the room by the hair. On Oct. 26, 1903, Mrs. Cochrane put in a petition for a judicial separation, but her husband implored her to forgive him, and there was a reconciliation. On Jan. 30, 1904, the husband executed a deed of separation under which he allowed his wife so much a week, and they lived apart for 16 months. There was then another reconciliation, and they went to live at Fernholme, Streatham-nd., Mitcham. One night in the autumn of 1905 the husband returned home about 11 o'clock, and began to thrash his wife. There was a scene, and a Mrs. Fagg went to the telephone, rang up the nearest police station, and asked for a constable to be sent. Mr. Cochrane rushed to the telephone, snatched the receiver from Mrs. Fagg's hand, and shouted into the telephone, "It is all right; I am only a bit excited because I have just come home and found my wife with a man."

Pulled Out of Bed.

—This story Mr. Marshall Hall described as an absolute invention. The wife was so terrified that she took refuge in the kitchen, and when she went up to bed her husband followed her, pulled her out of bed, smashed up the bedstead, tore up her night-dress, and threatened to throw her over the banisters. Mrs. Cochrane spent that night on a chair in the dining room.

MR. "PHIL RAY."

On another occasion, when Mrs. Cochrane and Mrs. Fagg had been to the Middlesex Music Hall, they were rather late through missing the last train. Mr. Cochrane accused his wife of staying out late on purpose, threatened her, and pulled her round the room by her hair. In August, 1906, Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane were living in Upper Tooting. The husband came home the previous night, pulled his wife out of bed, and pushed her into the street, where she stayed for half an hour.

A Soda-water Bath.

On Sunday, Oct. 21, 1906, Mr. Cochrane, said counsel, came home about 3.30 a.m., and amused himself by breaking up the ornaments, and poured soda-water over his wife. The next night he came home late again, and threw some ornaments at a picture hanging over his wife's bed and smashed the glass. In November, 1906, he broke into his wife's bedroom, swore at her, pulled her hair, and spat in her face. He also cut her lips, and the pillow was covered with blood. The coachman was called in to protect Mrs. Cochrane. A few nights later Mr. Cochrane, finding himself unable to get into his wife's bedroom through having previously broken the handle of the door, opened the door with a pair of pliers, and proceeded to beat and strike her till she fainted. On her recovery he tried to choke her, and said he would get a knife and finish her off. This so terrified Mrs. Cochrane that at a quarter to six in the morning she ran out to the police-station in her night-dress, and stayed there till 7 a.m., when a policeman returned with her. This was the climax. Mrs. Cochrane could stand it no longer. She went to her solicitor and filed her petition on Nov. 28, 1906. Mr. Cochrane did not file his cross-petition till the following January.

The Wife's Evidence.

—Mrs. Cochrane, wearing a blue tailor-made costume, with bows and trimmings with white tails, then went into the witness-box and gave the story of her married life. She said that from the second day of her marriage her husband treated her as if he were a madman. He gave her several black eyes. Witness described the incidents spoken to by her counsel. Mr. Barnard, K.C., cross-examining, asked: "Before you were married were you a barmaid?" Yes, I was. —"Were not there frequent quarrels between you because your husband complained you drank too much?" He always declared I was drunk when he came home drunk himself. —"Was there any truth in the suggestion that you gave way to drink?" None whatever. —"Did not your husband drink you drunk at Gloucester in 1907? That is not true. —Did

you leave your husband in 1899 because he said you drank too much? No. —In his absence did you go about visiting public-houses and drinking?" No.

Further Details.

—Did he not once come home and find you drunk on the bedroom floor with your nightdress over your clothes? No. —Did not you then go to bed with your nightdress over your clothes? Never. —Did not your husband give up drinking altogether to see if he could cure you? No. He left off drinking because the doctor told him he had Bright's disease. —Mrs. Cochrane admitted that once she was brought home in a cab by a porter, but it was not because she was drunk; she was ill. —Did you use to brag that she was ill? —Did you use to brag that she never returned home till the "pubs" were closed? No. —Referring to an incident when her husband came home one night and found a Mr. Harper in the house, Mrs. Cochrane denied that she or Mr. Harper was under the influence of drink. She denied that her husband had forbidden Mr. Harper to enter his house. The suit was undefended, and on July 30, 1907, a decree nisi was pronounced. As a result of inquiries, the Attorney-General directed an intervention, and on Feb. 13, 1908, the King's Proctor filed his plea, alleging that petitioner had since April, 1904, committed adultery with Annie Fitzpatrick at Chiswick and in Birmingham, and that she had, on Sept. 10, 1905, given birth to a child of which he was the father. No answer had been filed, and on March 11 petitioner's solicitors wrote that their client could not resist the intervention and excusing his conduct on the ground that respondent was a drunken and immoral woman, who had ruined her husband and had driven him towards the workhouse. He had not, however, the means to be represented, and urged the Court to exercise its statutory discretion in his favour and make the decree absolute. —Justice Bucknall said the letter which had been read disclosed no answer to the intervention. The decree nisi must be rescinded and the petition dismissed with costs.

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Concerning Mr. Dwyer.

Once, when she wrote to her husband asking him for the furniture, she received this reply on a postcard:—

LADY'S PLIGHT.

SOLD MATCHES FOR A LIVING.

CLAIM FOR FURNITURE.

EXCUSE THAT FAILED.

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Cross-examined by Mr. McCall, K.C.: Is it true that there is a petition for divorce pending? I brought an action for restitution of conjugal rights and he cross-suited me — the same as the furniture. — Has he charged you with misconduct with a Mr. Dwyer? I suppose so, but it is not true. —Did he look you at because of your relations with Dwyer? Nothing of the kind. —Did he discover you and Dwyer together and give the latter a thrashing? Nothing of the kind. Young Dwyer was in love with Queenie (Mrs. Baker's daughter).

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MASKED MURDERER.

THE WINDY NOOK TRAGEDY.

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£55 : 15 : 0

Payment in full may be made on allotment under discount at 3 per cent per annum.

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The Loan is redeemable within 10 years from the 1st April, 1908, annual drawings commencing in 1910, in accordance with the Amortisation Table which will be printed on the Bonds; the first repayment being made on the 1st April, 1910. The Imperial Chinese Government have, however, the right, on giving six months' previous notice to the Contractors for the Loan, to increase the amounts for redemption or after that date; any Bonds so redeemed in advance on or before the 1st April, 1908, are to be redeemed at a premium of 2 per cent, viz. £105, and after that date at redemption will be paid at the office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in London, and in Germany at the offices of the Deutsh-Asiatische Bank.

The net revenue of the Railway in each year after its construction is to be applied by the Imperial Chinese Government in the first place to the service of the Loan for that year, and any surplus revenue for that year is to be applied with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Deutsh-Asiatische Bank in Tientsin or Shanghai, up to the amount required to pay the following year's instalments of interest on the Loan; and the Imperial Chinese Government undertakes that so long as the Loan is unredeemed the Railway shall not in any circumstances be mortgaged or in any way given as security to any other party.

In addition to the direct obligation of the Imperial Chinese Government, both as to principal and interest, the Loan is secured by a first charge upon the under-mentioned Provincial Revenues which are declared by the Railway Agreement to be free from all other loans, charges or mortgages.

The Lihsia and internal revenues of the Province of Chihli to the amount of £1,000,000 Halkuan taels (say £170,000) a year.

The Lihsia and internal revenues of the Province of Shantung to the amount of £1,000,000 Halkuan taels (say £160,000) a year.

The revenue of the Nanking Linan Collectorate, in the Province of Kiangsu, to the amount of £50,000 Halkuan taels (say £127,500) a year, and of the Hsiau-nan internal customs (in the same Province) to the amount of 100,000 Halkuan taels (say £14,000) a year.

Total £2,160,000 Halkuan taels (say £538,333) a year.

So long as the principal and interest of the Loan are regularly paid, there is to be no interference with these provincial revenues; but if principal or interest of the Loan be in default as due, then, after a reasonable period of grace, Lihsia and suitable internal revenues of the three provinces sufficient to provide the amounts above stated are to be forthwith transferred to, and to be administered by, the Imperial Maritime Customs, in the interest of

bondholders. And so long as this Loan or any part thereof shall remain undrawn, it is to have priority both in future principal and interest over all future loans, charges and mortgages charged on the above-mentioned revenues of the three provinces. No loan, charge or mortgage is to be raised or created which shall take precedence of, or be on equality with this Loan, or which shall in any manner lessen or impair its security over the revenues of the three provinces as above stated; and any future loan, charge or mortgage charged on the said Lihsia and internal revenues of the three provinces is to be made subject to this Loan, and is to be so expressed in every agreement for every such future loan, charge, or mortgage.

In the event of the Imperial Chinese Government, during the currency of this Loan, entering upon definite arrangements for the revision of the Customs tariff according to the principles of decrease or abolition of Lihsia, such revision is not to be barred by the fact that this Loan is secured by Lihsia and provincial revenues. On the other hand whatever Lihsia is required to provide the security of this Loan is not to be decreased nor abolished, except by prior arrangement with the Contractors for the Loan, and then only in so far as an equivalent is substituted for it in the shape of a first charge upon the increase of Customs revenue consequent upon such revision.

The construction and control of the Railway is to be left to the Imperial Chinese Government. For the work of construction of the Northern and Southern sections respectively the Imperial Chinese Government is to select and appoint fully qualified German and British Chief Engineers, accountable to the Contractors for the Loan. The company of construction of the Imperial Chinese Government will administer both sections as one Government Railway System and will appoint a Engineer-in-Chief (who during the period of the Loan shall be a European) without reference to the Contractors for the Loan.

The proceeds of the Loan are to be paid to the credit of a Tientsin-Pukow Government Railway account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Deutsh-Asiatische Bank in China or Berlin or London.

The accounts of the Railway are to be kept in English in accordance with accepted modern methods, and to be supported by all necessary vouchers. During the period of construction the accounts and vouchers are to be open at any time to the inspection of the Auditor, appointed by the Government for the Loan. The Railway Administration is to publish annually, upon the close of its financial year, a report in the English language showing the working accounts and traffic receipts of the Railway, which report is to be procurable by the public at an application.

The value of the proceeds of the Loan, proving insufficient to complete the construction and equipment of the Railway, including the payment of interest during construction, the Imperial Chinese Government, if it does not provide the full amount needed, is to furnish the sum necessary to cover the deficiency for the Loan by issuing a supplementary Loan to provide for such deficiency upon the conditions of the Railway Agreement.

In consideration for their services the Contractors for the Loan are entitled, under the provisions of the Railway Agreement, to a commuted payment, to be made in the working of the Railway, and to a commission on the purchase of materials; they also make a profit on the working of the assets of the company.

The basis of exchange is shown in the following table:-

Present holding is New holding in Port Stock.

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" " Deb. Stock. 100 p.c. "A" Stock.

" " Deb. Stock. 100 p.c. "B" Stock.

The payments set out above cover the whole of the assets of the company. Until the transfer is actually completed the Dock Company is to limit the dividend on the deferred ordinary stock to 3 per cent. The seven stocks enumerated involve a total capital of £18,973,425.

A Draft of the Bonds offered for subscription, and a copy of the Railway Agreement can be inspected at the Offices of Messrs. Stephenes, Harwood and Co., Solicitors, 31, Lombard Street, E.C.

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"IN THE SWIM."

BY A CITY SHARK.

Saturday Afternoon.

BETTER MARKETS.

Markets are in a rather better frame of mind, thanks to Peckham in no small degree. The election has shown, with greater emphasis than any of the other by-elections, that the country is solid against the policy of plunder to which a weak-kneed Government suffered itself to be bound by the Socialist rump in Parliament. Home securities are better, with Home Rail in evidence. My old favourites, Dover A, are again on the move, and I hope those readers who got in at a much lower level are still holding on. Yankees are good. I would be pleased to see the movement in this section continue, but one despair of finding sufficient justification for maintained improvement. Japanese are positively strong. The "bear" attack frightened numbers of my correspondents who are holders, but I think the majority got over their nervousness. In Industrial Anglo A's are firm. They are one of my "long shots." They ought to be taken up and paid for. With the Dock purchase I deal elsewhere. No price is quoted for Drury Lane shares, although I understand the insurance covers the fire loss.

NEW ISSUES.

There have been more new issues this week. It looks rather as though the thing were being overdone. The public took very little of the Grand Trunk Pacific £22,000,000; the San Paulo and Salvador loans were not brilliant successes; and the underwriters of £23,000,000 New South Wales stock have been stuck with 90 per cent. of it. The public is sick of new issues. There are any amount of good things already in existence, which are either a fine medium for investment or offer the speculator the chance of substantial market profits.

DOCK PURCHASE TERMS.

Those of my readers who are holders of London and India Dock stock (and there are many) are no doubt busy considering the terms of purchase offered by Mr. Lloyd-George, which the directors have already accepted. The basis of exchange is shown in the following table:-

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SPORTS OF THE PEOPLE.

GOOD-BYE THE SOUTH.

A RECORD GATE AT CHELSEA.

ASSOCIATION CUP.

SEMI-FINAL.

[SPECIAL REPORTS]

WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS 2,
SOUTHAMPTON 0.

Never in the history of football has there been such a crowd as that at the semi-final tie of the English Cup Competition between Southampton and Wolverhampton Wanderers at Chelsea. Even this mighty amphitheatre of the West End with its vast terraces, was taxed to its utmost holding capacity. Bright sunbeams beamed on a sea of faces. The scene was one that will not be forgotten. It was the last word in football, and the increased popularity of the game has increased the charges of admission—the smallest coal-tarred shilling—mattered nothing, and an hour before the start the ground was pretty well filled. And the while the turnstiles clicked merrily and gate-keepers were weighed down with many men scrambled the topmost heights of the miniature mountain that encircles the stadium. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. No man bridled his tongue. Every man was an enthusiast; if there were anybody present to take his first peep at an English Cup tie, it must have been imposed for all time. Thousands of South Country people invaded Chelsea. The contingent of Southampton camp followers was so large as to be a tremendous army. All roads led to Stamford Bridge, and when the teams appeared there was a general outburst of cheering. Firemen were let off, colours were flaunted with great gusto, and altogether enthusiasm ran riot. Southampton folks were

IN THE DOLDRUMS.

when it was seen that Lock, their talented goalkeeper, had not sufficient recovered from his recent injury to take the field. The match was done famously for the Hampshire club and though Burrows, his substitute, was known to have done good work he did not inspire the confidence that Lock would have done had he played. Wolverhampton were at full strength. The teams lined up as follows:—

SOUTHAMPTON. Burrows (goal); Eastham and Glover (backs); Johnstone, Thorpe and Robertson (half-backs); Bainbridge, Jeffries, Smith, Costello and Hodgkinson (forwards).

WOLVERHAMPTON: Lunn (goal); Jones and Collens (backs); Kenneth Hunt, Woodbridge and Bishop (half-backs); Harrison, Sheldon, Hedley, Radford and Pedley (forwards).

Wolverhampton were the first to appear. They were hampered, followed by Hodgkinson. The match, after the heavy rain of the early week, was on the soft side, but it nevertheless afforded good going. The conditions would have been pretty nearly perfect had it not been for a rather gusty wind. Thorpe beat Woodbridge for the choice of ends, and so did the benefit of the wind. When Hedley—an old Southampton player, by the way—kicked off the excitement was intense. The ball was immediately sent to Pedley, who straightaway sprinted past Eastham. His centre, however, was headed away, and the next minute Bainbridge made headway for Southampton. He ran the ball out before he could get dangerous, and then Eastham and Glover were found employment. It was Frank Thorpe who relieved the danger, and from a free kick for hands in his favour he was able to set Bainbridge on his way. Jeffries went to the corner, and with the clever Costello lending a helping hand Southampton's goal narrowly escaped. By much trickiness Hodgkinson got the better of Hunt, and when favourably positioned gave to Costello, who promptly shot for goal. The ball went to Bainbridge, but he sent it against the side of the net. Eastham came off the match as far as Bainbridge's brother luckily, perhaps, found himself with a tolerably clear course for goal. Making the most of his great speed, he kept a couple of yards off Collens, Lunn, with rare anticipation, was ready for Bainbridge's shot and cleared at the expense of a corner. So far, Southampton were showing greatest unity of purpose, but whenever they had anything like a reasonable opportunity the audience were extremely dangerous. A free kick to Southampton was followed by a

LONG, CHANCE SHOT.

By Eastham, which went over the bar. Woodbridge handled in trying to clear, and from the free kick Johnston shot at a tremendous rate plumb into the hands of the goal by Jeffries. Directly afterwards Lunn ran out to save from Bainbridge, and while the Wanderers were still busily engaged defending, Jeffries narrowly missed scoring with a great shot, only a trifle wide. Through Woodbridge and Hunt, and with his kick back, he failed, but there was something slow at critical moments. Hunt, who was playing a great half-back game, shot hard along the ground, and with good direction, but the corner which he salved was clean, and he cleared his kick back, and Bainbridge, running at top speed, managed to give the ball to Smith, who, in turn, transferred to Costello. This player shot right away from Lunn, but the goalkeeper—a worthy successor to the International—had made a great clearance, and roared the crowd to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Pedley made a fine sprint, but when he sent across his right-wing was off-side. Hodgkinson helped by mistake by Collens, headed into goal with Lunn unprotected. The goalkeeper, though, managed to tip the ball back to Hodgkinson, and one more headed for goal. This time the ball rounded the post, but from the goal kick Smith secured possession and came near opening the score with a fine speculative shot. The presence of the Wanderers' goal was kept up, but Costello with the chance of the match "shot wide." From a free kick Johnston sent the ball into goal. Lunn was fully prepared for it, but just as it came to him he slipped, and was fortunate in keeping it out of the net. With two minutes to go before half-time, Burrows came out, and Burrows came out to get the ball in front of goal, and with both Eastham and Glover totally unprepared for the movement, Radford rushed up and scored amid full-throated applause from the South. Southampton made a big effort to equalise in the minute that remained before the interval, but without success. Half-time score—Wolverhampton, 1; Southampton, 0.

Although they had the wind against them and the ball in their favour, Southampton began the second half in great style. McCracken and Pudan; Gardner, Veitch and Willis; Rutherford, Howie, Appleby, Speedie and Wilson. Referee, Mr. Howcroft.

The ground was heavy owing to the torrential rain of the last few days. Fulham, winning the toss, played with the wind by a series of throw-ins. Fulham worked their way into the vicinity



His Funeral Dirge.

of Lawrence, whom Harrison tested with a good shot, which he neatly saved.

DETERMINED WORK.

by the United forwards placed the Fulham goal in jeopardy. Skene only averted disaster by running out when Howie had apparently a certain chance. The United maintained the attack, Skene performing brilliantly and saving his team in quick succession from Speedie and in a series of saves from Pudan and Appleyard. Further pressure on Fulham was relieved by a long kick by Pudan, and then Hogan forcing a trifling corner. Appleyard was sailing away in Skene's direction when he was brought down by Ross, but the free kick yielded no advantage. A clever pass may have ended in Appleyard's care, more testing Skene with his beauty, but again the United maintained the attack. Skene's attempt to break away were easily checked, and once more Skene was in difficulties, only to be relieved by mischance of the United forwards. At this point the spectators began to climb over the barricades into the enclosure, but the police soon had the crowd checked. There was a lot of almost continuous pressure, but at last ended with an onslaught on the United's goal, but the defence was sturdy, and Lawrence was not once troubled. Speedie and Appleyard executed some beautiful passing, the former ending with a shot which

GRABBED THE GOAL-POST.

It was the effort of speed and energy and the exercise of great coolness on the part of Hedley. The game had the effect of a complete enjoyment of their game. Their forwards became dislodged and played as disheartened men. On the other hand Wolverhampton played far above their normal selves. Their half backs, always good, now eclipsed themselves, while their forwards played quite soundly and well. Glover and Eastham became very uncertain and

WAS WELL DESERVED.

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WAS WELL DESERVED.

The game opened out and McCracken cleared when the Fulham forwards cleared, Dalmryples tested Lawrence with a tricky shot, but he proved equal to the occasion. A corner fell to Fulham, but again Lawrence with the sun in his eyes saved nicely. Play quickly veered to the other end, where Gardner, taking a free kick, placed the ball right into the goal. Hedley and Appleyard headed in for Skene, after which the United continued to keep up the pressure, but Hogan effected relief with a smart run, and Mounchar tested Lawrence with a fine, but unavailing, effort. Fulham were quickly back, and as a result of fine passing Howie got possession and scored the second goal with a shot which even the most hardened could not save.

GOALKEEPER V. GAINSBOROUGH.

At Chesterfield, before a fairly good crowd, the first period was played by the Engineers with 2 goals to 0. Both goals were scored in the opening half. The Engineers showed the better form in all departments, the Scots' shooting in front of goal being extremely erratic.

F.A. AMATEUR CUP. Semi-Final.

ROYAL ENGINEER DEPOT BATN. V. FIRST ROYAL BOOTS.

At Rambagh the semi-final, which was attended by 2,000 people, ended in a draw. The Engineers with 2 goals to 0. Both goals were scored in the opening half. The Engineers showed the better form in all departments, the Scots' shooting in front of goal being extremely erratic.

CLUB MATCHES.

LANCASHIRE AMATEURS v. LONDON LANCHESTER.

Played at Southport in glorious fine weather, this match ended in his defeat of the London Amateurs by 1 goal to 0. London had the best of the opening half, but Imrie kicked both goals. Both teams notched a goal. On resuming the game went in favour of Chesterfield. Both teams tried hard to gain the winning point, but failed. Chesterfield, 1; Gainsborough, 1.

COLEFIELD v. GAINSBOROUGH.

At Chesterfield, before a fairly good crowd, the first period was played by the Engineers with 2 goals to 0. Both teams notched a goal. On resuming the game went in favour of Chesterfield. Both teams tried hard to gain the winning point, but failed. Chesterfield, 1; Gainsborough, 1.

16th BRIGADE R.F.A. v. FRIERNHAY.

At Exeter, the final for the Royal Cup. In the first half each side scored a goal. In the second half the Soldiers ran out, winning, adding two more to their score. 15th Brigade R.F.A., 2; Friernhay, 1.

Tottenham Hotspur Res. 4; Stoke Newington Res. 1.

Gatwick Juniors (Harrow); 2; St. John's College 2; Old Bedfordians 3; London Caledonian 3; 1. Londonians 5; 2. Middlesex 3; London Caledonian 3; 3. Middlesex 5; 4. Essex 3.

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Tottenham Hotspur Res. 4; Stoke Newington Res. 1.

Gatwick Juniors (Harrow); 2; St. John's College 2; Old Bedfordians 3; London Caledonian 3; 1. Londonians 5; 2. Middlesex 3; London Caledonian 3; 3. Middlesex 5; 4. Essex 3.

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